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SEPTEMBER 24, 1984

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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John Paul's Dramatic Pilgrimage

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SEPTEMBER 24, 1994 VOL. 37 NO. 39

COVER

John Paul's pilgrimage

Pope John Paul's 10-day pastoral progress across Canada has inspired the pious and challenged the doubting. Throughout long days and nights, the pontiff inspired reactions, both a rush of support and a wave of criticism. He also delivered stark messages on private morality and public policy designed to comfort the faithful and inspire the comfortable. —Page 10

COVER PHOTO: MARK W. LEE/REUTERS



Reading Kremlin signals

The Soviet Union's president, Boris Yeltsin, has seemed to be waning and a struggle for the leadership may be developing in the Kremlin. —Page 30



Celebrating Canadian film

Last week's Festival of Festivals in Toronto brought stars and fans together for international premieres and an unprecedented survey of Canadian movies. —Page 67



TV's panorama of changes

The launch of two new gay TV networks has brought promises to save a troubled industry, promote the Canadian music business and revolutionize the medium. —Page 49



The passage yields

For as much as \$22,000 each, the 96 passengers aboard the 90 Landlud Explorer earned the chance to make tourist history by sailing through the Northwest Passage. —Page 54

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Election '84

How gratifying that Allan Fotheringham's brilliant acid pen could turn out such a charming and timely column about Mita Mahoney ("Prime Minister Mita Mahoney," Sept. 2). It could not help but be a marvelous boost to her after an exhausting campaign. Let us hope that this will be a turning point and that a new trend will begin toward our elected members and their families.

—S.E. BARNES,
Oshawa, Ont.

Allan Fotheringham should be forced to eat the words of his column "The winning art of the breaking" (Sept. 30)—John Turner "could never win" in Vancouver Quadra, indeed Moot Cundie had not yet voted against Turner and his leadership of the Liberal party, they voted against Pierre Trudeau's gang.

—N.M. KIRBY,
Stouffville, Ont.

Once again the West will be shouldered aside in the halls of power—Quebec's shoot-face and the Big Blue Machine have seen to that. But where was the Blue Machine when Joe Clark was Tory leader? I guess blood is thicker than water, especially if it is from the north shore of the St. Lawrence.

—PHILIP UNDERHILL,
Welles, Sask.

The biggest majority government in the country's history has just been elected. But while 24 Conservative seats apparently reflect an unprecedented mandate for "change," the statistics show that



John Turner, a vote against Trudeau

for every citizen voting for Mulroney's concept of change, another voted against it. The question deserves to be raised: how truly representative of the Canadian electorate's actual position is the ratio of vote in the new Parliament? The PCs obtained 281 seats—or 75 per cent of the total seats—on the basis of 50 per cent of the total vote, the Liberals gained 40—or 14 per cent of the total—or 35 per cent of the total vote, and the NRC obtained 35—or 12 per cent of the seats—or 16 per cent of the national poll. Had proportional representation been in effect, the Mulroney government would have 141 seats in the new House, the Liberals would be represented by 80 members and the NRC by 69. As it is now, the PCs will have scores of backbenchers and the opposition parties will be undermanned.

ALAN R. TAYLOR,
Professor Emeritus,
Queen's University,
Kingston, Ont.

Caught in the cross fire

With reference to Randy Montgomery's concern about the use of stylized silhouette targets in some shooting events of the Olympic Games ("Olympic puzzle," Letters, Sept. 26 1984) in the last year or so when this shape of target will be used for competitions conducted under International Shooting Union regulations. The change to a rectangular target is part of the evolution in international target shooting and is being made to enhance its sporting aspects.

—A.E. THOD,
Technical Director,
Shooting Federation of Canada,
Vancouver, B.C.

PASSAGES

DIGGS: To Diana, Princess of Wales, 26, and Prince Charles, 26, a boy, six pounds, 14 ounces, in London's St. Mary's Hospital. The baby is the Prince and Princess of Wales' second child and he will be third in line to the British throne after his father and his brother, two-year-old Prince William.

APPOINTED: John Neville, 58, former artistic director of the Citadel Theatre in Edmonton and the Repertoire Theatre in Halifax, as artistic director of the Stratford Festival in Ontario. Neville will take over at the end of the 1985 season, when current artistic director John Hirsch will complete his five-year contract. Neville was an actor, director and theatre manager in his native England before coming to Canada 12 years ago.

SWORN IN: Shimon Peres, 61-year-old Labor party leader, as prime minister of Israel after seven weeks of bargaining with Likud party leader Yitzhak Shamir and a vote of confidence from parliament for his proposed government of national unity. Of the 13 parties in Israel's Knesset, none emerged with a majority of votes in the July 29 election.

GRANTED: A new trial for Roy Newman Khoury, 72, convicted last year of manslaughter in the stabbing death of Sandy Seale, 16, in a Sydney park in 1971, by the appeals division of the New South Wales Court. Khoury admitted killing Seale after the new found evidence that exonerated formerly convicted Donald Marshall, 30, after he had served 11 years in prison. Marshall, still seeking compensation for his years in jail, received \$25,000 in April from a royal commission appointed to look into his case. A report last week stated that the government would offer Marshall \$270,000 as compensation and to cover his legal debts, but Marshall's lawyer, Felix Coughlin, said that the matter was not yet resolved.

DIED: Film actress Janet Gaynor, 77, who began her career as an extra in Hollywood in the early 1920s and was the first Oscar awarded for best actress—in 1935, for her performance in *Serena*.—of complications arising from a car accident in September, 1982, in Desert Hospital, Palm Springs. Giff Gaynor appeared in 35 movies, including *Daddy Long Legs* and *State Fair*.

DIED: corned beef and Weiner King Sam (Shaggy) Shalowitz, 85, a Philadelphia-born Jew who contributed generously to charities and enjoyed the company of show business personalities, of a heart attack, as his home in Toronto.



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Games and campaigns

George Buz suggests that the CBC's pre-emption of its *dearby* coverage of the national election represented a failure of judgment and responsibility on the part of the publicly owned network ("A commitment to sports over news," *Media Watch*, Aug. 30) I say *hagwash*. The CBC made its commitment to cover the Olympic Games long before John Turner made his questionable decision to call a summer election. The notion that a publicly owned network must set higher standards than greedy

"profit-driven, private broadcasters" borders on over-simplification. Would he be satisfied that the CBC had discharged its "higher burden" if it gave 12 hours of coverage per day to the election? As the coverage of the Liberal leadership conference, extended as, politics, unlike sports, is not conducive to continuous television coverage. Forgive my boresomeness, but for me summer is reserved for soda, hotdogs and beer—and every four years for the Olympics. I am grateful that the CBC rescued me from an abysmal election. —BRUCE L. HEDMON, Toronto

Recording George Bel's Aug. 28 *Media Watch* column, "A commitment to sports over news," the coverage of the Olympic Games Canada-style by the CBC was magnificent, totally worth amends. Full leadership, baskets and occasional floors. Our Canadian kids were terrific. Just let me know when they start the reruns. Thank goodness for two weeks without election campaign news. Don't you know our kids are our future? I note for them. —CHRISTIE STOKES, Lethbridge, Alta.

Editorial notes

"Referencing the press" (Aug. 30) is a most timely and courageous editorial. Thank you, Kevin Doyle. It is with a sense of shame, regret and silent pain that one reflects on how such individuals as Jean Chrétien and Joe Clark have been affected by the media's influence and impact. If as a country we are striving to achieve a greater sense of integrity and accountability, then surely we need to set our intentions and aims beyond those that are currently perpetuated with trivial and insensitivity. —ANNE DYER, Winnipeg

The ties that bind

It is disheartening to read an entire cover story devoted to women involved in Canadian politics that concludes with the statement, "Clearly being a wife of a prime minister is the most challenging job a Canadian woman can have" ("Women and the election," *Cover*, Aug. 30). Hardly women have progressed beyond the archaic days in which their status was obtained only through the man they married. —LAUREE MILLAR, BARBARA HEDDERSON, Toronto

Your Aug. 30 cover story, "Women and the election," misused, sometimes by a passing reference and other times by a pointed comment, to give the marital status of 13 of the 36 female candidates (it misused). The preceding two articles dealt with 58 male candidates without raising the question of marital status. The women are candidates in their own right, and for voters the issues should revolve around the candidates' policies and party affiliations. Your habit of listing the women's family ties but not the men's suggests a subtle but systematic editorial prejudice. —WILLIAM DUGGAN, Toronto, Nfld.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply name, address and daytime number. Mail correspondence to: Letters to the Editor, *Maclean's* magazine, One Sun Humber Blvd., 777 Ave. St., Toronto, Ont. M3P 2J7.

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John Glenn's hard landing

Last September astronaut Senator John Glenn's campaign for the Democratic party leadership was flying high: he was at the top of the popularity polls, with 39 per cent of delegates supporting him. But after the ostentatious March 13 "Super Tuesday," in which he finished last among four in the Florida, Georgia, Massachusetts and Rhode Island primaries and withdrew from the race, Glenn's star began a rapid descent. Now his friends and supporters have grown concerned about his future. He owes \$3 million in campaign debts, and political observers say that his prospects of paying it off are slim. A barely proud man, Glenn, the first American to orbit the Earth (February, 1968), pledges that he will. At the same time, he is keeping a low profile. Said Massachusetts Democratic party chairman Danny Capie: "It is as though he has sort of disappeared off the face of the earth."

But while 65-year-old Glenn, his pride and dignity battered, dropped into the background after his Super Tuesday debacle, the U.S. media kept his name

before the public. Journalists were predicting in January that if former vice-president Walter Mondale won the Democratic nomination to run for the presidency, he would choose Glenn as his running mate. But Glenn was not even considered. Indeed, he was given no role at all at the Democratic party convention in San Francisco in July. When he was offered some minutes of platform time to speak on the political philosophy, he turned the invitation down in disgust.

His only TV appearance during the convention took place by accident—and it seemed purely to add to his discomfort. Standing alone on the convention floor, *Sat* News correspondent Connie Chung asked just how unaware that amble was springing from her microphone battery pack. Glenn tore the pack clear and saved Chung from possible burns. For a fleeting moment he was a hero again. But he was no more than an afterthought when the attention swung to the podium, and to Mondale, who had just won the party nomination.

Glenn's former campaign manager, William White, is now leading what he calls "an extensive operation" to try to pay off the \$3-million debt, running fund-raising, negotiations and donors. He has expressed some optimism that the debt will be cleared. But the debt has cost the Ohio senator more than his pride. Said Glenn: "It is not very pleasant to have failed with what we tried to do and still wind up \$3 million in the hole."

Last month *The Wall Street Journal* reported that Glenn's aides were speculating privately that he will not be able to pay off a \$2-million loan he received from four banks in Ohio. So far, he has been able to keep up interest payments to Bank One, American, Huntington National Bank and First One, Columbus. But the principal falls due next March. U.S. law prohibits federally regulated banks from lending money to politicians for their political campaigns except on terms that assure repayment. As a result, failure to pay on time could result in legal action. That would almost certainly end the last core of his support in his home state. The descent from outer space to eclipse and ignominy on Earth has been a mortal one for the man who once was the epitome of "the right stuff."

—Jack McGowan, with William Leach in Washington

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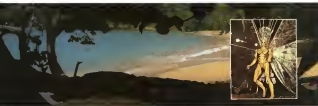
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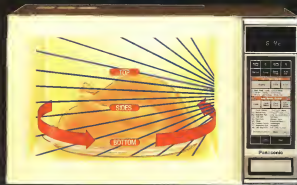
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Q&A: SIMONE VEIL

The case for a united EC

On July 27 the newly elected European Parliament overruled a June decision by the leaders of the 12 European Community (EC) member countries to reimburse Britain for part of its contribution to the parliamentary budget. The parliamentarians complained that they had not approved the summit agreement at Fontainebleau, where British leaders argued that it was paying too much to subsidize continental agriculture. Simone Veil, the 57-year-old French deputy who was elected president of the European Parliament in 1979, voted in favor of withholding payment, saying that if the parliament did not exercise control over budgetary matters, the only area in which it has any power, European leaders would limit its mandate and eventually make it obsolete. Maastricht's mayor, Anne Treubay, recently informed Veil in Paris.

Maastricht: You have said that Europe should be more than just a far-ranging consortium. How should it expand?

Veil: I think that the members of the community have to look beyond purely technical questions, like the joint agricultural policy or the creation of a customs union, and move toward expressing themselves as a political entity. I do not mean that European countries should merge into a single nation, we are not ready to be the United States of Europe. But we must start voicing our shared political concerns and not merely our economic ones. We cannot expect to do business with Japan or the United States and remain politically divided because then we do not carry sufficient weight to negotiate effectively.

Maastricht: What should be the general thrust of a European political policy?

Veil: At last June's summit of industrial nations in London, President Reagan clearly emerged as the spokesman for the West, while the European heads of state were divided. Our leaders must team up and show that jointly they represent a power that both demographically and economically is equal to that of the United States.

Maastricht: What industries should it or develop?

Veil: Definitely the industries of the future. By that I mean all those that pertain to high technology. To develop new industries requires not only enormous capital investments but also thousands of hours of research by middle-



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Maclean's: Europe is largely dependent on the United States for its defense and security. How can the EC reduce that dependency?

Well, I think that if Europeans expect to be taken seriously on the international scene and also feel reinforced at home, they must assume more responsibility for defending themselves. While we cannot decline the help of the United States, we have to demonstrate that we are not leaving it with the entire financial and technological burden for protecting us. We can participate by co-ordinating what facilities we do have.

Maclean's: How will the entry of Spain and Portugal into the EC, scheduled for Jan. 1, 1986, affect the EC?

Well, in terms of organization, the enlarged membership will entail enormous difficulties. Simply by adding two more working languages to the seven already used, our entire bureaucratic process, which depends heavily on translators and interpreters, will become that much more complex and unwieldy.

Maclean's: You have been a member of the European Parliament since 1979. How the movements of thought expressed there changed in the past five years?

Well, in 1979 the first European elections were based on broad, apolitical themes. The idea was simply that countries of differing political persuasions could co-exist and work together for the common good. But since 1981, when the Socialists came to power in both France and Greece, the European Parliament has become much more radical and politicized. It has come to reflect the apparent collapse of the political center and the rise of radical movements that have occurred in many of our countries. So in parliament there has been a shift in how Europe is conceptualized. At the beginning it was generally perceived as a liberal entity, fitting into the classic model best defined as Western capitalism. But this self-image is becoming increasingly colored by socialism, and there is a push to break off with the capitalist world. There is a great deal of anti-U.S. sentiment voiced in parliament.

Maclean's: What does Europe mean to you?

Well, for me, most importantly, Europe represents the idea of reconciliation. It is the hope that we can live together without tearing each other apart in the endless wars that we have always fought against each other. And it is also the notion of safeguarding a certain kind of civilization based on humanism, which I think Europe embodies, and which could be imperilled if we do not succeed in creating a workable union. ☐



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DATeline: BELFAST

A litany of atrocity



Belfast violence: gunmen and bombers have claimed more than 2,000 lives

It was another car bomb, and when it exploded on Sept. 4 in Newry, eight kilometers from Northern Ireland's border with the Irish Republic, flying glass and metal injured 11 shoppers. The incident was yet another in the litany of terrorist atrocities that have wrecked the province with appalling regularity since 1969. It was then, as a crisp fall day, that a platoon of young British soldiers, patrolling the law hills to the north and west of Belfast, caught their first sight of the grey industrial city with its spectral cranes looming over the shrouds. The first 5,000 troops, reduced to 21,000 in 1972, learned to walk cautiously through the murderous alleys and readily ambushed lanes where the army has struggled to hold violence at what it terms an acceptable level. But gunmen, armists and car bombers have killed 1,500 people over the past 15 years. Said former Northern Ireland premier May James (Chichester-Clark, now Lord Nagla). "Fifteen years ago one never would have thought that the situation could go on for so long as it has. We would all love to see it at an end."

But no end is in sight. Many of the troops remain, about 9,000 of them garrisoned in permanent, fortress-like barracks, maintaining a low profile. Security duties are now the task of the heavily armed, mainly Protestant, Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) and the 3,000-man Ulster Defense Regiment (UDR), a 98-per-cent Protestant force raised in the province for internal duties only. Invariably, the two forces now bear

the brunt of the casualties—and the armistice—whenever violence flares.

The riot came under international scrutiny Aug. 12 when it fired plastic bullets at a rally attended by an Irish-American lawyer with Noraid, a U.S. fund-raising group for the mainly Roman Catholic Irish Republican Army. The lawyer, Martin Galvin, escaped, but Sean Downes, 22, died when a plastic bullet with a muzzle velocity of 200 feet per second struck him at close range. James Prior, 56, British secretary of state for Northern Ireland, drew criticism from the Irish Republic's government, members of Britain's opposition parties and even the British Foreign Office because he had tried to ban Galvin, an Irish citizen, from entering Northern Ireland. The critics claimed that there was no proof that Galvin had any intention of using violence.

When Prior first took up his assignment in 1981, he promised to be something to break the political impasse and said, "I doubt if I can make a bigger bloody mess of it than this as it is right now, so I might as well have a go." But last May he admitted that he had done as much as he could and that "the time had come for a fresh mind to be brought in." British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher evidently agreed. On Sept. 4, ironically on the same day as the Newry bombing, Prior left Belfast for London. But whoever Thatcher chooses as Prior's replacement seems, in the current climate of arrest, destined to encounter the same fruitless fate.

—CH JAMISON in Belfast



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AN AMERICAN VIEW

Ferraro's failed secret weapons



By Fred Bruning

Geraldine Ferraro began her career in splendid fashion, ascending from the obscurity of the U.S. Congress to the second spot on the Democratic national ticket. As a vice-presidential candidate she was more than qualified. She had a terrific jawline that provided a resolute, don't-mess-with-me-louder image while detracting not the least from a kind of solid good looks all-women and women—can appreciate. Through not a sterling center, she was quick-witted, engaging and at ease before an audience. She was a bona fide ethnic, complete with humble background and, of course, she was female. For Walter Mondale, a candidate who could not hold the electorate's attention if it were handed to him on a platter, the choice of Ferraro was perfect. She would awaken interest and advance the Democratic cause. If she did not, who could?

Beyond was encouraging. Greeds were large and the press attentive. This is such a selfish society that, even in 1984, the mere prospect of a woman holding the nation's second-highest office is enough to set hearts a-thumping. Would'n't that be something? A vice-president whose pastimes ended at the screen? Someone who had neither an interest in touch football nor a knack for trout fishing hovering only a heartbeat away from the Oval Office? A potential leader of the free world who spent years at home taking care of the kids and making sure the house was ready?

Detractors rushed forward to say Ferraro lacked sufficient legislative and diplomatic experience to be considered for the job, a preposterous notion given the depths to how identified in the past. Richard Nixon, for instance, saved reforming social welfare in Bette Agnew, who gained most of his political expertise in the suburbs of Maryland. Barry Goldwater selected William Miller, a congressman whose career had yielded little but a well-earned notoriety.

Republicans complained further that the vice-presidential candidate was just another New York liberal who wanted to bankrupt the country and undermine our defense—a brazen blunder from the borough of Queens who didn't have sense enough to know when she was outstepped by the opposition. Ferraro promptly challenged her Republican counterpart, George Bush, to a pay debate as he dined scheduled President Reagan may be the Great Communica-

tor, but not the fascist hawk. In the art of human intercourse the vice-president is a tight pants.

Now there is, among Republicans, a passionate need to leave matters be. They have no appetite for fuss or fury, nor for the sort of politics that brings forth a vice-presidential candidate. And yet, wanting to appease general, Reagan said it was just dandy that Ferraro was running for high office. Yes, it's about time, he said, about time. He is a fair woman, all right. Only silly notions like the Equal Rights Amendment strike the president as objectionable.

In any case, Ferraro had the attention of everyone, including the chief executive. Among Democrats there was a sense that someone might be interested in her, and that someone might be persuaded that—dare they say it?

'Ferraro hails from a part of New York made famous by Archie Bunker, but she is not Edith in a housedress'

the election might be won. Then things began shaking loose.

First, there were stories recounting irregularities in the financing of Ferraro's 1978 congressional campaign. Then investigations about her husband, John Zaccaro, a real estate executive of some importance in New York City, reporters discovered that Zaccaro was acting as a conservator for an elderly woman and, as such, lent himself considerable amounts of his client's money—legal, as it turned out, but not such a wise deal. On top of it all, Ferraro announced that she and Zaccaro were paying \$33,000 in back taxes. Their accountant, she said, had made an error. The only thing missing was a congressional investigation, and he would see that was the work, too.

Ferraro claimed her troubles would fade when Zaccaro made his tax returns public. Zaccaro, on the other hand, was not so sure he was going to open his books to the world. He did not tell Geraldine how to handle politics, Zaccaro said, and she should not tell him how to run his business. Better she should ask him to parachute off the Empire State Building. Rebuffed, Ferraro lamented the obstinacy of Latin men—a comment that brought a reproachful

from Gov. Mario Cuomo of New York. Cuomo is an old ally of Ferraro's but takes offense when Italian males are portrayed as obstinate aunts.

After much angst Zaccaro released tax papers that, in combination with Ferraro's financial disclosures, showed the considerable income she had amassed a handsome income over the years. Her husband and wife were worth more than a million and had three residences, including a condo in the Caribbean. No one could accuse either of wrongdoing, but the struggling immigrant approach would not play so well in the future. Ferraro might hail from a part of the city made famous by Archie Bunker, but she was not exactly Edith in housedress and worn slippers.

Finances on the table, Ferraro held a meeting to confer with her advisors. The press, but the story would not go away. Reporters swarmed over the case and gave Ferraro no peace. Meanwhile, the candidate managed to become embroiled in a debate with the archbishop of New York questioning abortion. Ferraro said that, as a Catholic, she would not consent to the procedure, but was not telling anyone else what to do. The archbishop found Ferraro's argument a tad too convenient and said she could not hear it both ways. The two chatted by phone, but differences persisted. Trouble and more trouble.

How Mondale is reacting to events is anybody's guess. On the record, he says voters will not be distracted by the Ferraro controversies. Privately, who knows? Ferraro was exposed to general interest and she had done that, although not in the manner Mondale might have wished. Constant inquiries about Ferraro's finances made it difficult for Democrats to go on the offensive. The challenges look disorganized. What is Mondale to do?

At the same time, Reagan has made his share of mistakes. He joked about blowing the Soviets into oblivion (ha ha) and made confusing statements about the role of religion in a democracy. He has been caught dodging at cabinet meetings and a reporter wrote that the president went blank—of course—when asked about relations with Mexico in a recent interview. Under ordinary circumstances, Reagan might have some explaining to do. But this time Geraldine Ferraro stole the show this time around, and Republicans are piling in the scales.

Fred Bruning is a writer with Newsday in New York.

A papal message and the meaning

By Susan Riley

It happened during a youth rally for Pope John Paul II in Montreal's vast Olympic Stadium during the early stages of the first papal visit to Canada. A narrative referred to a Gospel description of the prophet John the Baptist as a man whose existence was necessary to prepare the world for the birth of Christ, so that "all men through him might believe." For some Quebec Catholics, caught up in the frenzy aroused by the Pope last week, it required only imagination to apply the same message to John Paul's mission in Canada. And in the days following his Montreal appearance, the Pope clearly touched the thousands of believers who thronged to see and hear him across the country. For hundreds of thousands of others, looking on from outside the church, too, there was enlightenment, if only in the discovery that an message and meaning were broader and deeper than they had been led to expect.

The prophetic words of John Paul's Canadian visit did all seemed to forebode an explosive mixture, a seemingly conservative pope visiting one of his most liberal flocks in a secular country. The fear of violence became palpable after a first bomb explosion in Montreal just before the visit. Security would be extensive, traffic impossible, the material expense extravagant. It was said that the papal presence was bound to rekindle conflict over John Paul's severe view of permissiveness in public, private and sexually lives, and over his approach to feminist movements.

Oppressive: But as the masses proceeded much of the early foreboding lifted quickly, and talk of trouble abated. For many, the Pope's visit to Canada has been a thorough surprise—only because of its aura of theatre, but for its up-close discovery of the personable Pope himself. There were, as well, the supporting scenes of popular enthusiasm. In Montreal screening teenagers welcomed the arrival of permissiveness, sex, drugs and alcohol about like a rock star. At outdoor scenes the reactions were warm and, with attendance lower than expected, traffic troubles less daunting and security problems apparently less

apprehensive than predicted. As well, the style and content of John Paul's addresses tended to disarm critics and force the indifferent to take notice.

The achievement showed the Pope to be as politically deft as he is undoubtedly conservative. In the past, on other occasions, his words have been uncompromising: he opposes divorce, premarital sex, birth control and the ordination of women. In Canada, carefully coached by the liberal-minded Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops, the Pope has managed to speak with few of his usual specifiers. His affirmations are softened by humanistic concerns. His hostiles are tailored to his audience.

In Newfoundland, where the divorce rate is less than half the Canadian average of 40 per cent, he extolled the traditional family and referred only obliquely to his passionate opposition to artificial birth control. (A week before he arrived he told a crowd in St. Peter's Square that even natural birth control methods could be abused.)

Shocks: In small-town Quebec and among Polish Catholics, where the Virgin Mary remains an object of worship or of religious patriotism, he praised her. But in cities where the worship of Mary is largely considered an outdated practice, or even an affront to some feminists and an impediment to Catholic-Protestant communion, he was silent on the issue. In Montreal he berated the founder of an order of nuns dedicated to tending houses for priests but he avoided suggesting her as a model of servitude. Christian feminists brooded at what they regarded as the sexual language of some of his speeches, but privately expressed relief that the words were not stronger. Said Marcelle Dolent, of the Quebec-based Council for Action and Information on Women: "The Pope has said nothing to shock women because he has said nothing at all."

John Paul's deliberate ambiguity is precisely the posture that the Canadian bishops wanted him to take, at least as the touchy issues of women and sexual morality. Convictions of the fact that their metropolitan would only agree warm and, with attendance lower than expected, traffic troubles less daunting and security problems apparently less

director of the Catholic Health Association, who is travelling with the papal press. "We wouldn't like to see him get too specific," MacNeil added, that the Pope duplicated sensitivity to local conditions—and respect for the intentions of his Canadian bishops.

But other observers questioned the integrity of the Pope's message, which seemed to vary in different places. In his recent book, *Witness and Hope*, Vatican religious writer Tom Harper declared, "No other person in the world is allowed to make so many speeches on so many issues, with such extraordinary media

coverage, without ever having to face a press conference or any forum for open debate."

Emotional: Because the Pope's remarks are often vague, they are subjected to virtually endless interpretations, particularly on television commentaries. But his style is also current and concerned. Television viewers may sometimes be baffled by his messages, but thousands are also touched by his apparent warmth.

He sings in a twofold baritone, as he did in leading an emotional gathering of Polish Catholics in Toronto with a tra-

ditional evening hymn. The former actor clearly possesses a skilful politician's gift for making a crowd from a podium or media quarters. But few who meet the Pope in person doubt his sincerity. He moves with ease among people, smiles and uttering gentle and true, in halting English, to make jokes. When it rained on the papal procession for the third day in a row, he told the people of St. John's, "I have brought them." He evokes an intensely emotional response among many of the people he meets. Said 35-year-old Susan Linder of Lacombe, Neb., a victim of multiple sclerosis

who was blessed by the Pope. "I wanted to sit down and cry. I found it a breathtaking experience." For many former Catholics, watching the Pope and hearing the familiar language of the mass moved warmly—and troublingly—memories. In Quebec, once the most Catholic of provinces and now the most secular, the reaction to the Pope was especially complex. According to Sister Gilberte Baril, a theologian at Laval University, Quebecers feel "a real desire to be in communion with the Pope and yet a certain reserve. I am not sure what has led to that reserve, but in a few the future of the church in Quebec."

Punkies: Still, there was no such reserve on the part of the large and gregarious, and at times the Pope watched displays of adulation with apparent enjoyment. In Montreal especially, he gleamed in the wildly cheering crowd for miles, but he had little effect. The punks, the black-jacketed youths and the preppy young West Mounties were so excited that they cheered the Gospel and the Pope's admonition against drug and alcohol abuse in stanzas.

It is difficult to predict whether the fervor aroused by the Pope will lead to a significant religious revival. As Harper wrote, "The point is that Catholics are increasingly ignoring John Paul's authority while continuing to applaud his pop-star image." For her part, Sister Chassette, a 15-year-old at the Montreal youth rally, said that many young people simply tore a blind eye to these features of their religion that they find unpalatable. She added, "I'm here because I believe in God, and the Pope is the representative of God. I am a little angry about what he says about women but I still love him."

More than any other contemporary leader, contended Gen. Jeanne Sauvé in welcoming John Paul to Canada, the Pope has successfully "identified the causes of our universal anxiety." She added, "The world is in distress. Children seek fathers, and adults leaders. Perhaps what is lacking is the audacity of the prophet." For some Canadians, the Pope is that prophet. For many others, he is the subject of curiosity. His will we know behind a veil to guide to modern life. But he has raised questions that have not been asked so publicly, and so personally, for a very long time. □



Pope John Paul's pilgrimage

By Ross Laver

"I'll remember it all of my life. His hand was warm and reassuring, and I felt surrounded by him."

—Michelle Boyer, 12, of Louisa-Beaupré, Que., after meeting the Pope

It was a visitation that inspired the pious and challenged the disbelief. As he made his 12-day pastoral progress across Canada, last week, Pope John Paul II captured the hearts of his followers with a dazzling display of personal charm and spontaneous human affection. Hope, thought and small congregations of the faithful willingly to social forms, jumping sideways and crowding into supermarkets for a chance to see—and, if possible, touch—the smiling, handsome Pole who heads the Western world's oldest moral institution. And everywhere, the pontiff's old-fashioned plea for moral commitment and his appeals for social justice stirred Canadians by the tens and hundreds of thousands, producing a vast outpouring of devotion that verged at times on adulation from his audiences.

Greetings. At one level, the tour was a masterpiece of precision planning, whisking the Pope and his entourage from one stop to another on a gruelling schedule that would have exhausted many men far younger than the 64-year-old pontiff. On a single day last week, John Paul toured a museum of religious art and visited a centre for the disabled in Quebec City, travelled by train over 64 km up the St. Lawrence to meet 4,000 native people at St. Anne-de-Boulogne, and boarded a train for the 150-km journey to Trois-Rivières, where he celebrated the eucharist. Then, he departed by train again for Montreal. There, the Pope ended his 17-hour day by reciting several prayers to a small group of dignitaries at the 59-year-old Mary Queen of the World Cathedral.

Against this backdrop, church officials could not hide their frustration at the small turnouts for many of the papal events. Even the immense crowd of 300,000 that gathered for an outdoor mass at Toronto's Downsview Airport on Saturday—A figure this police estimated after studying aerial photographs of the site—fell far short of the organizers' earlier predictions of more than half a million for the event. Said Damien Cox, 24, one of the organizers of

the Downsview mass: "People were worried and nervous about the prospect of being among a million people, but their worries were unfounded. The people who wanted to come, came."

In Halifax earlier, only about 80,000 people turned out for a morning mass that was expected to attract more than 200,000. And in St. John's, heavy rains and high winds almost forced the cancellation of an evening youth rally that attracted 5,000 to Memorial University. Organizers had predicted that up to 50,000 people would attend the rally.

Much of the Pope's tour consisted of well-rehearsed appearances, but there were moments of unprogrammed exuberance as well. Again and again, John Paul departed from his tight schedule to wave through the crowds like a politician on the campaign trail—kissing babies, signing autographs and basking with the faithful in thickly scented Regatta or more local French. In one remarkable and entirely characteristic scene, John Paul kept his motorcade stalling in Quebec City while he waved out of the back of the limousine to a small girl in a pink dress to come forward. To the dismay of security men and tour managers who were urging him to move on, the Pope hoisted the child onto his shoulders while her mother waved from the crowd, tears of joy streaming down her face.

At another stop at Quebec's Cartier-Bresset park, site of the first permanent Jewish residence in Canada, the Pope broke away from the procession to shake hands with the crowds, which had been held behind police barricades. In frustration, a Quebec Provincial Police officer assigned to guard the pontiff

slapped his forehead and moaned, "You can't tell that guy where to go, that's for sure."

From the outset, John Paul's tour was accompanied by pomp, ceremony, passion, the predicted wilds of controversy, flashes of humor and occasional disappointments. Moments before the Pope's Airbus DC-10 airliner, named for the Italian author, Luigi Pirandello, touched down at Quebec's Anse-au-Loup airport, the anti-

semitic band of the Royal 22nd regiment was playing a spirited version of *Vive le Canada* while a small crowd of well-wishers waved yellow-and-white papal flags in nervous anticipation. Said 80-year-old Paul-Robert Cardinal Lévesque, one of the most venerated clerics in Quebec: "I feel like a son waiting to welcome his father."

Passions. Then, as photographers scrambled for position, the papal plane landed to a halt, and the white-clothed pontiff descended the stairs, one hand clasping his white cassock (skullcap) to keep it from blowing away in the breeze. Just as he began to kiss the tarmac in a traditional show of respect, the Pope—who narrowly survived an assassination attempt in Rome in 1981—flashed slightly when a 125-mm howitzer boomed and the first

volley of a 50-gun salute, the customary welcome for heads of state. With church bells pealing in the distance, the Pope made it clear that he had journeyed to Canada as an apostolic mission: to strengthen the resolve of Catholics. "My word does not claim to furnish an answer to all your questions or to replace your searching," he said in his opening remarks. "But it will offer you the light and the strength of faith in Jesus Christ." Then, Gov. Gen.



In Quebec City (left), mass at Montreal's Notre-Dame Basilica.



Jeanne Bédard welcomed the pontiff as a pilgrim of passion and peace. *Sud Ouest*: "The world is in disarray. Children seek fathers and adults leaders...."

We receive you as a prophet far more than any other contemporary leader, you have been successful in identifying the causes of tomorrow's society."

Indeed, from the beginning of his visit the Pope did not shrink from telling his subjects what they might not have wanted to hear. In his first mass in Canada, performed before a crowd of 150,000 on the campus of Laval University, John Paul warned against relativist trends both inside and outside the church, urging Catholics not to allow themselves to be "distracted by the glare of novelty." Added the Pope: "In this changing society, dear brothers and sisters, you must learn to articulate your faith, and to live it." In an all-encompassing reference to modern pressures that undermine adherence to Catholic teachings, the pontiff condemned "various temptations" of modern civilization which claim to serve human advancement but which, in fact, detract from respect for life.

A *meatier* Even as the Pope began his tour there was evidence that his conservative views of morality is not universally shared. According to a national poll commissioned by *Southam News* on the eve of the papal visit, only one in seven Canadians—rising to one in five among Catholics—consider John Paul's strictures against such practices as birth control and abortion to be in line with Canadian society. More than half of the 1,011 adults interviewed for the poll rejected the Pope's moral traditionalism as "out of touch," and they objected to any religious figure taking strong stands on political and economic issues.

The extent of the disaffection was evident particularly in Quebec, north the heart of Roman Catholicism in North America. A poll of 2,006 Quebec residents published by two Montreal newspapers, *The Gazette* and *Le Devoir*, found that only 38.8 per cent said they attended mass regularly. Moreover, 66 per cent of those polled reject the church's stand against birth control, 78 per cent say priests should be allowed to marry, 66 per cent disagree with the official line on divorce, and 44 per cent oppose the ban on abortion.

Despite his doctrinal stance, the Pope also showed himself to be a master of public relations. In print, many of his pronouncements have struck Canadian Christians as uncompromising and unapologetic. But delivered in person—inspired by John Paul's personal warmth—the Pope's moral stance



The preambles in Montreal clear

turns seemed less severe. At the same time, many Catholic theologians joined to the pontiff's refusal to self-penalize his message as proof of his strength of character. *Sud Bishop John Sheehan*, president of the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops, hosts for the papal visit. "You don't stop saying what is right just because the majority of people think you are wrong."

Strong John Paul's talent for enclosing a stern moral lesson in a gentle message of compassion emerged early in the visit. During the *Francis-Chanson* Centre for the handicapped in Quebec on his second day in Canada, the Pope gave a strong statement on the rights

awarded among believers as a place of nonviolent meetings. Under state-grey skies, the Pope encountered a subdued reception from about 4,000 Irish and Indians. The meeting took place against a background of resentment by some native leaders that Christian evangelism undermined their historical spirituality and culture. John Paul carefully worded past "Slanders" by the church in dealing with the first nations but he maintained that the Catholic faith was not inconsistent with native culture—a theme that also provided the focus for later encounters with natives at Midland, Ont., and Port Hope, N.W.

The Pope also underscored his com-

quarters that she was once the object of some of the most devout, garb and sentimental expressions of Catholic faith, and John Paul himself in known for his devotion to the Virgin Mother of Jesus. To that end, although many Catholic feminists are offended by the emphasis in Mary's behavior, the Pope praised her as the "fountainhead of the Lord's" and apostle of his humanity—but he stopped short of offering her as a role model for modern Catholic women.

As the papal train lumbered as through the rolling countryside to Montreal, an estimated 350,000 people heaved heavy loads to line the route. In rural areas Catholics alone or in groups stood as fabled trucks, hayracks and made waving paper flags and whistles. In small towns scores of the faithful gathered at level crossings and bridges, cheering as the train snarled past. He greeted the crowds that at times the train was forced to slow to less than 10 mph, and the Pope's anxiously awaited arrival in Montreal was 10 minutes behind schedule.

Steady John Paul touched again on women's roles the following day in Montreal during a series of remarks about matters dividing his flock, including clerical celibacy. At St. Joseph's Oratory he reaffirmed his stern opposition to dissenters currents within the church, telling about 2,000 priests and bishops that they owe "responsible obedience" to their bishops.

Then, at Jerry Park, he presided over the beatification of a man who founded a religious order that does domestic work for priests, and later Marie-Josée Poirier. Some feminist critics viewed the Pope's recognition of the 19th-century man as an endorsement of a second-class role for women. But the Pope also told his 350,000 listeners that modern women may choose rules different from that of Marie-Josée Poirier, although "the religious vocation as such remains a marvelous gift of God."

A lighter moment followed, during one of the emotional high points of the Pope's 36-hour stay in Montreal. It was a meeting with about 2,500 young, freedom-loving children who roared the rubrics of certain Notre Dame Basilian with exulting cheers of "Vive le pape." As John Paul bowed through the crowd,



At St-Anne-de-Bellevue, Quebec, exuberance, precision and a carefully programmed spectacle

of the physically afflicted with a demonstration of almsgiving and enthusiasm. Seeing his audience in wheelchairs, he told his listeners, he was compelled to think "of those who have injuries or sickness that there is no human hope for improvement but who have the right to the same respect for life, of the handicapped who are defences, of children waiting to be born and of the elderly, on whose behalf I would like to say: 'We have the right to birth, we have the right to life.'" *Rev Pierrette Côté-Jones*, a 41-year-old paraplegic, said she was "in a state of prayer" for the Pope's visit. "I'm blind in one eye and can't see out of the other."

Tension was also evident at Cap-de-Michel, location of a renowned shrine to the Virgin Mary and another site of alleged miracles. In the two decades since the reformist doctrinal council known as *Vatican II*, worship of Mary has diminished in many Catholic

commitment to aboriginal rights, telling his listeners that they are entitled to be "the architects of your own future, freely and responsibly." But by declining to endorse "any kind of self-government" outright—he said the church "does not intervene directly in civil matters"—the pontiff left some dissatisfied. *Sud Harry Buckle*, vice-president of the Native Council of Canada, "There has to be a strong statement if the church is true to its teaching of humanity and justice." He added that the Pope's willingness to back onto the claims suggests that "he's blind in one eye and can't see out of the other."

Tension was also evident at Cap-de-Michel, location of a renowned shrine to the Virgin Mary and another site of alleged miracles. In the two decades since the reformist doctrinal council known as *Vatican II*, worship of Mary has diminished in many Catholic

hundreds of children swarmed around him, taunting, striding and giving him gifts. At one point a small boy reached out and showed the Pope's escherto for a quick peek at what lay underneath (another child quickly replaced it). Said Rev. Goodwell, 58, of Montreal: "When we welcomed him, you could see that he really liked us."

Boisterous exuberance also overflowed at an evening rally at Olympic Stadium. Under the glare of floodlights the organizers staged a fancifully choreographed morality pageant, in which forces of chaos, hate and nuclear destruction were overcome by hundreds of dancers in virginal white costumes who danced in the form of a dove of peace with beating wings.

Superstition. In a booming voice John Paul delivered a fatherly and lengthy lecture to the 45,000 young people. Said the Pope: "Have the courage to resist the dealers in deception who make capital of your hunger for happiness and who make you pay dearly for a moment of 'artificial paradise'—a shot of cocaine, a bout of drinking or drugs. What claims to be a shortcut to happiness leads nowhere." Still, more than a few in the audience were offended by the overt display of adulation, the repeated applauses and electrified waving of white scarves. Said Martin Talbot, 55, of Montreal: "We defy the Pope. It's a sin against God." Added Talbot's friend, Paul McDonald, also 55: "The Pope has become a superman. The whole thing's too ceremonial, too excessive."

By contrast, the papal vogueer in Newfoundland the next day had a simple, homespun flavor especially suited to a sermon on the economy. The Pope's assessments echoed in part a radically humanist statement on economic policy issued by the Canadian Catholic bishops in January, 1983. Speaking from a podium overlooking a picturesque cove at Flatrock, where a fleet of about 70 fishing boats anchored in cross formation, the Pope extolled the virtues of small, family-owned fishing operations and he accused large fishing conglomerates of being "controlled by the profit motive of a few rather than the needs of the many." He called for a "restructuring of the economy" to ensure that human needs take priority over the capitalist obsession with financial gain.

In Newfoundland, as elsewhere, elaborate security precautions overshadowed the pastoral nature of the visit and precluded some anonymity among worshippers. The Pope was routinely surrounded by bodyguards wearing trench-coats, sunglasses and communication earpieces, while others circled in the crowd snapping pictures. But in Flat-



Mass at Montreal's Jarry Park (above); crowd at Laval University (below), one of thousands of highly conservative



rock the show of force was particularly intrusive, especially as 800 police flows in from Montreal the night before almost overwhelmed the 225 inhabitants of the quiet fishing village. Said Andrew Power, 55, from St. John's: "They're like an invading army."

In Montreal a woman was left sobbing when a security man seized a letter she tried to hand to the Pope, tore it up and trampled it. At other times, the accompanying squads of reporters, photographers and cameramen provided vocal protests and insults from spectators whose views of the Pope—often only fleeting after hours of waiting—were obstructed by the media hordes.

Protests. But even where mountaintops amounted only to a glimpse or a distant view, the Pope's visit inspired reactions of pleasure and awe. Flatrock resident Duane Stamp, 32, said that she was impressed "by how open and friendly he is. He really reaches out to people."

At a mass in St. John's the pontiff praised the traditional values of family life, thanking God for all those "whose marriage is always open to new life and for all those who help to educate couples in natural family planning."

Then, on the day's twilight and rain, the papal entourage moved on to Memorial University, where fierce weather played havoc with the preparations and an expected crowd of 30,000 shrunk to barely 5,000. Indeed, short as hour before the pontiff really was to start, heavy

rain and gusting wind ripped banners from the poles and let loose 1,000 balloons that organizers had planned to release into the air later in the week; only the Pope's arrival restored a measure of calm to the frantic and thoroughly drenched crowd. Observed Rev. Edward Brinkley of St. Joseph's parish in Gander: "It looked like other parishioners until the Pope arrived. I don't know how to explain the power of his presence."

John Paul shared the same touch in Moncton, where members of the expatriate of the Anglican in the English in 1755 still divide Catholic and Protestant communities. Under stained-glass windows depicting Assisi's Mirrors, John Paul preached in French for 30 minutes, the ultimate non-denial of all Christian faiths. Said he: "God wills that his own people should have a single heart and soul and welcome the salvation of which He always gives us the grace."

During his visit to Our Lady of the Assumption Cathedral, four local repre-

sentatives also told the Pope about problems including their own lives, including unemployment and the alienation of youth. One of the speakers, Sister Marie Laine, spoke of the anger that many of her colleagues feel to combat injustice against women "at work, in their social lives and also in the defense of their rights to equality."

John Paul tipped off the Atlantic leg of his tour with an 18-hour stopover in Halifax, where he laid a consecrated large crowd of 75,000 at an evening youth rally in the Commons that it was their task to "forge the bonds of justice and peace." Said Danielle Love, 34, of Halifax: "I felt shivers through my body when he spoke. He knows about drugs and violence, but when he spoke you could feel the peace over the crowd." But Dennis James, 33, of Dartmouth, was less moved: "Even though I'm a Catholic, I'm here out of curiosity more than anything. I want to see how other people react."

After a morning spent on the Commons at which he paid homage to Canada's 3,000 Catholic missionaries around the world, John Paul flew to Toronto for what was to prove one of the most extraordinary legs of his day's visit. Indeed, by the midway point of the papal tour the strains of its punishing pace had clearly taken its toll. As the procession wound its way through city streets, past crowds whose size often exceeded their enthusiasm, an occasional hint of fatigue showed in the pontiff's face. Seen from the curb, behind the dull glare of his Popemobile, the Pope's normally spellbinding charisma seemed dimmed, the pontiff's smile less animated. His waves to the crowds seemed to have become more of an effort.

Spont Bull. John Paul appeared to draw strength from crowds, including non-Catholics. "We're very happy to see the Pope bring the spirit of spiritual co-operation to the people of Canada," said Virginia Kenna Davis,

one of several people in flowing scarves who waved as the papal motorcade drove past Toronto's Hare Krishna Temple. "God is the same whether you call Him Christ or Krishna."

Further along the route, Nellie Hopkins, 74, sat in a wheelchair with a large contingent from the Redlands, Ont., nursing home where she has lived for 55 years. "The man seemed to be forever," Hopkins said, and when the pontiff went by, "I hardly knew I'd even seen him, it was so fast."

Despite the fervor atmosphere that



presented during much of his visit, the Pope made it clear that his presence had a serious purpose. At St. Michael's Cathedral, he urged about 1,800 Roman Catholic priests to accept their celibate life joyfully, even though at times "we may encounter discouragement, loneliness, even rejection." Reclaimed the pontiff: "Celibacy is a sign of freedom that exists for the sake of service."

Immunize The setting was a familiar one for the pontiff. In 1970, two years before his ascension to the Chair of St. Peter, he celebrated mass at the cathedral during a visit to Canada as Cardinal Karl Wojtyla. And, like the crowds outside, many of the guests seemed to respond as much to the Pope's personal magnetism as to his message. Said Rev. Mark Haile, 38, of North Bay, Ont.: "It was like a tune-up job for me. It's the head of the corporate world trying to give you a boost."

But for liberal theologians, the highlight of the Pope's visit was an ecumenical prayer service at St. Paul's, Canada's largest Anglican church. Before an audience of 2,600 men and women from 50 faiths, including Protestants, Jews, Muslims and Hindus, John Paul reached out to other Christian religions with a conciliatory speech on the common bond between all people of God. Said the Pope: "Let us pray to the Lord with humility and awe for our sins and failures. As the service went on inside, a handful of members of Toronto's Free Presbyterian Church—an offshoot of the fundamentalist sect founded by Rev. Jim Prevey in Northern Ireland—staged a small protest outside, distributing pamphlets about the estimated \$10-million cost, to taxpayers, of the papal tour.

Afterward, John Paul continued his ecumenical discussions during a private meeting with 17 prominent Canadian Christian leaders. Donald Anderson, general secretary of the Canadian Council of Churches, for one, described the meeting with the pontiff as pivotal. Said Anderson: "Although it is too early to calculate the impact of the event, the very fact that His Holiness attended is an inspiration to the movement." How-



A handicapped man awaiting the Pope in Jerry Park, a 10-acre meadow of public gardens

ever, Donald C. MacDonald, former moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, was less enthusiastic about the impact of the visit. "I'm not sure that it will make a great deal of difference," he said. "There are a number of differences we have to work out." And Lois Wilson, a United Church minister and a president of the World Council of Churches, faulted the Pope for not acknowledging the presence of non-Christians at the interfaith service. Said Wilson: "I felt there should have been some sensitivity to that."

Protest. At the same time, there were reports that some members of the ecumenical community had boycotted the St. Paul's event as a protest against the decision by Toronto's Roman Catholic Cardinal Carr to fire three faculty members from St. Augustine's Seminary in Scarborough, Ont. after an investigation into allegations of homosexuality and Protestant influences at the seminary, which is

one of eight member colleges of the Toronto School of Theology, a leading ecumenical institution in Canada. Among those fired: Father Brian Cleugh, rector of the seminary and, essentially, co-ordinator of the St. Paul's ecumenical service.

Only one day after John Paul's display of the level of infectious enthusiasm that had characterized earlier legs of his tour. At an emotional and colorful rally of about 50,000 Canadians and American Poles—several of them waving flags bearing the symbol of Solidarity, the outlawed Polish trade union—at Exhibition Stadium on Friday night, the pontiff issued a stirring call for freedom in his homeland. Departing from a prepared text, the Pope said that continued struggle by Poles will help to "achieve this desire of being free, and being able to live as Poles, living our own life, as Polish citizens." Then, instead of leaving

A native devotee: historical



Ceremony at Montreal's Olympic Stadium drew opposition to disabled forces within the church and compromise

at the end of the celebration, he returned to the podium to lead the crowd in a moving rendition of a Polish evening hymn: *Wspaniałe Młode Dni* (Glorious Spring) (All Our Daily Matters).

As the Pope's deep baritone filled the stadium, many in the crowd were moved to tears. Said Toronto's Helen Musial, a native of Poland: "It was absolutely beautiful. He had something to say to everybody—immigrants, children and those of us who have been here longer. He told us to be grateful to Canada for the freedom of our lives here." Added Beate Pawla, 61, who performed for the Pope as part of a traditional Polish dance group: "The talk is that the most important thing for young people is to be themselves and to grow together. That's a special message to me."

Congress. John Paul's second meeting with natives took place during a pilgrimage to the Stone-Mountain-theatre, near Midland, Ont., 145 km north-west of Toronto. Near a shrine honoring Jesuit missionaries whose troops were warriors tortured and killed more than three centuries ago, Inquest representatives, Boarder presented the pontiff with an eagle's feather symbolizing courage and knowledge. Before a crowd of about 15,000—only one-third the number anticipated for the event—the Pope said that the time had come to "heal all the divisions that have

developed over the centuries" between natives and other Canadians.

After bidding farewell to his hosts, John Paul boarded a military helicopter for the 38-minute flight back to Toronto, where crowds had begun gathering at midnight for the afternoon mass at Downsview Airport. All through the many striped tents, awnings, banners, brass bands and lighting windows gave the site a carnival atmosphere, the mood of the crowd assembled to greet the Pope was less one of levity than of quiet anticipation. Deborah Levin, 30, of Port Hope, Ont., who camped overnight at the site to pose with her husband and four of their six children, along with about 300 others, explained: "It's a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity, and it is as close as we're going to get to God for a long time."

Ironically, although security at the site was the tightest in the town, reported in the press text of a peacefully passed a security manual left on a table. It listed "safe houses" along the papal route where sharpshooters were stationed, gave details of police command posts throughout the city and outlined arrest procedures.

His robes flapping in the breeze, John Paul spoke out of his homily on a favorite theme: the threat that material values pose to faith. And he appealed to politicians, scientists, industrialists and

labor leaders to ensure that technology serves man. Declared the Pope: "The same technology that has the possibility to help the poor sometimes even contributes to poverty, limits the opportunities for work and removes the possibility of human creativity." Technology, he added, has done so much to improve modern conditions, "and yet at times technology cannot divide the full measure of its blessings, whether it is for humanity or against it."

Fittingly, John Paul used the closing moments of his address to express his admiration for Canada's cultural diversity. Displaying his own linguistic versatility, the Polish-born pontiff spoke briefly to the crowd in Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, German—and then, in English, he took note of the many other communities that had welcomed him during his Canadian travels. But if John Paul was impressed by the diversity of Canada, it was equally true that Canadians had been impressed by the pilgrim from Rome.

With Susan Riley on the papal train, Patricia Hickey in Midland, Ann Pilkington, Sherry McKay, Monica Hales and Jane Mayne in Toronto, Tony Wilson-Smith in Montreal and Quebec City, Sherry Armstrong in Halifax, Michael Chappin in Halifax and St. John's and Bruce Woodworth in St. John's.

A healing hand on history



The Pope during Indian rites at Midland, Ont., a warrior's tribute for soothing old enemies

Midway through the Pope's cross-Canada tour last weekend, he made a devotional side trip to the quiet Ontario community of Midland and the old village of St. Marys-aweg-oh-Huron on a mission that was rich with special significance for his church, the country's Indian people and all Canadians. There, near the shore of Lake Huron's Georgian Bay, John Paul took part in a series of ceremonies that recalled the reconciliation of the first church in the Canadian interior from its bloody and fiery destruction more than three centuries ago. An open-air service that mingled the secular and spiritual rituals of Indian tradition with the rhythms of Catholic liturgy represented a healing gesture to soothe old enmities and modern tensions between native peoples and the church. The Saturday-morning events at Midland took place near the site where the Iroquois tormented to death the started St. Jean de Brebeuf and five other Jesuit priests 303 years ago. Said the Pope "I am deeply impressed by the spiritual, mystical presence of the holy martyrs."

The Pope was clearly moved by the ceremonies at the shrine. In unscripted remarks, he declared that he was "deeply impressed by the traditions of your native people, by the traditions intertwined in the context of Christian faith

and of our churchly liturgy, deeply impressed by your spiritual and ethnic attitudes, deeply impressed by our common prayers, by the witness of all of us present here at this holy place."

John Paul also prayed privately at a tablet containing relics of the martyrs, and then spoke to a congregation of handicapped people in the Martyrs' Shrine Church, comparing their pain to that of the tortured priests. He assured them that "the willing acceptance of your suffering in union with Christ is a great value for the church."

Ritual At the outdoor ceremonies that followed, what impressed churchgoers was not only the crowd of about 75,000 was the Pope's willing participation in pre-Christian Indian rituals that included his own "purification" in a sweat-grass rite at the native pine-and-ashlar altar built for the occasion—made and female tribal elders slowly waving the smoldering grasses, tobacco, cedar and sage around him.

In another gesture that seemed to touch the Pope, Ernest Bessiot, from the Iroquois community of St. Regis on the St. Lawrence River in southeastern Ontario, presented John Paul with a colored eagle feather, the highest honor in Indian tradition and one reserved in the past for great warriors. Bessiot is a descendant of the invading Iroquois from what is now New York state who,

in 1649, killed Brebeuf and his fellow Jesuits at the Midland mission of St. Marys. The killings took place during the Iroquois' destruction and dispersal of the 30,000-strong Huron nation, their rivals in the fur trade. The wilderness, disease and starvation finished off what was left of the church outside Quebec for more than a century. The Vatican canonized the Jesuits and two lay missionaries at midland in 1899. Brebeuf was later proclaimed a patron saint of Canada.

These dark events in Ontario have influenced Canada's literature and been a sobering legend in stories on the Canadian experience by writers such as Margaret Atwood

in *Survival*. For the church, the story stands as a metaphor of the endurance of faith beyond death. For some modern Indian leaders, it represents heroic resistance to the imposition of alien ways. As a result, the encounter between John Paul and Bessiot stood out as an act of reconciliation.

The Pope linked Iroquois and Huron peoples as early as describing "racial reconciliation" in Canadian life. He acknowledged that "the one faith is expressed in different ways." Stating that because the church is the embodiment of Christ, John Paul said that "Christ, in the members of his body, is himself broken." And he added, "This is truly the hour for Canadians to heal all the divisions that have developed over the centuries between the original people and the newcomers in this continent."

For his part, Bessiot honored the Pope as a warrior for peace, and he added a personal reference to the wounding of John Paul in a 1981 assassination attempt. "You also have shed your blood," he said. "That has been noted on the frontier." Declared Mary Lou Fox, director of the Ottawa Cultural Foundation at West Bay on Manitoulin Island, "It is a religious and spiritual happening and, really, that is what we are looking at, rather than any negative historical things that happened."

—PATRICIA BLOCH in Midland

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CANADA

Mulroney takes command



Turner (left), Mulroney: a foretaste of most of the headaches to come, and exposure to the treasury's unwelcome secrets

By Terry Hargreaves

On the steps to a career, Brian Mulroney more than once dodged questions about the economy on the grounds that he would first have to see the government's books. Last week, in the first round of engagements that led up to this week's swearing-in of his new Conservative government, Mulroney was briefed on Ottawa's finances—and he acknowledged that the numbers contained some "surprising" surprises. Still, the troubled economic outlook did not seem to dampen the open and confident style of the incoming Prime Minister, who, in sharp contrast to John Turner's low-key inexperience just three weeks ago, gave the go-ahead for TV networks to broadcast the ceremonial swearing-in of himself and his cabinet cabinet in the ballroom of Ottawa's Rideau Hall. Mulroney took office facing a formidable array of national problems, but Norman Atkins, the secretary of the Conservatives' landslide victory, noted that he seemed to feel "totally in control of himself and his tasks. He is determined to explore a lot of avenues and get it right."

Mulroney's week-in the aftermath of his resounding electoral victory and as the break of power—brought forecasts of most of the headaches that come with high office. For one thing, the Conservative leader faced the delicate task of selecting cabinet members from the swollen ranks of the 211-member Tory caucus. Mulroney informed his key choices—including financial experts Michael Wilson and Sinclair Stoen—and former prime minister Joe Clark—that they would receive portfolios and should begin choosing their own staffs. It was a measure of the difficulty Mulroney faced in trying to put the best of his Tories into the right portfolios, while paying off political debts and keeping hurt feelings in his caucus to a minimum, that he wound up with one of the largest cabinets in Canadian history. But the size of the cabinet also reflected Mulroney's intention of exercising tighter political control over the bureaucracy.

As part of the cabinet-building process, Mulroney, during a one-day visit to Quebec City, met with some of the cabinet prospects from his 58-member Quebec caucus to test their loyalty in both of

Canada's official languages. That careful attention to detail in Mulroney's part helped to determine which Quebecers should be in cabinet—and reflected the care being taken by the Conservatives as they prepared for the influx of the party's large and predominantly francophone Quebec caucus onto the Tory back benches (page S7).

Mulroney began his first full parliamentary week by meeting for 90 minutes with Turner in the Langens Black rooms from Parliament Hill. Mulroney drove off with a "friendly, relaxed and cordial" During a press conference afterward, Mulroney indicated that Parliament will not meet until after Queen Elizabeth II completes a 23-day visit on Oct. 7. Moreover, sources close to Mulroney said that after enduring the rigors of the campaign and the first weeks in office, the new Prime Minister plans to take a vacation later in October—which suggested that Parliament is unlikely to be recalled before early November.

Availing himself of Turner's court-

offer of a government job. Mulroney then flew on to Quebec City for a meeting with Gov. Jeanne Sauvé. When the meeting began, the *Stade*, where Mulroney was visiting, the told reporters that he had asked Mulroney to form a cabinet. And Mulroney, said the governor general in a joking reference to the Tories' huge majority, "said he would do what he could."

Back in Ottawa, Mulroney had a round of briefings by senior civil servants designed to put him in touch with the inner workings of government. One long session was with Perry Council Clerk David Johnston, who explained the government's decision-making structures and outlined how cabinet committees and departmental operations could be altered—and what the likely results would be. For his part, Mulroney grappled throughout the session with the choice of his new principal secretary and other key staffers for the Prime Minister's Office. He offered the job of principal secretary to his former law partner, Bernard Roy, who served as Mulroney's campaign chairman this summer. But Roy was not even available, and at week's end Mulroney was still pondering the matter.

At the same time, Mulroney was putting together his cabinet in an elaborate ritual that was designed to keep reporters in the dark and protect the administration of prospective—and rejected—ministers. Shortly after the election, Mulroney headed the enter a preliminary list of 50 possible cabinet ministers and asked for security checks to be run on them. Then, last week, Mulroney set up shop at a suite of mans in Ottawa's Chateau Laurier hotel while his aides began calling candidates to tell them that "Mr. Mulroney would like to see you and discuss matters with you." On Wednesday Mulroney met with half a dozen cabinet hopefuls, and on Thursday he talked to 14 more. In each session he told the 30-word portfolio he was being offered, and, if the offer was accepted, asked the minister-designate if there was anything in his or her background that could be a problem for the government. With the selection process completed, the new ministers began familiarizing themselves with their portfolios while Mulroney's staff arranged a two-day progress to prepare the new who remained outside of cabinet for that date in the coming week.

One of the most sobering moments of the week for Mulroney came during a session with Deputy Finance Minister Marshall Cohen, who briefed him on the financial state of the nation. A Mulroney aide later claimed that the session "solidified our weak confidence," and Mulroney acknowledged that "there are unpleasant surprises and they are going

to make the economic situation, and the way in which it is handled, all the more challenging."

Taken, the stark economic realities that Mulroney and his cabinet must now deal with could limit the new government's ability to provide early fulfillment of some campaign pledges. According to calculations released by the



Cohen sees 'unpleasant surprises'

Finance department two weeks ago, Canada's federal deficit ballooned during the past fiscal year to \$38.55 billion, up from \$26.62 billion the year before—and the Washington-based International Monetary Fund declared last week that both Canada and the United States must get their deficits under control or risk derailing the international economic recovery. As Bank of Montreal chairman William Mulholland observed in a speech last week to the Canadian Club of

Montreal, the new government may have no choice but to reduce spending on social programs—and impose tax increases—in order to bring the towering deficit under control.

Political realism will require the new government to take early action to start providing Canada's 485,000 unemployed young people with training and jobs, but economic circumstances may delay other policy thrusts—such as the expansion of the armed forces and increased funding for research and development. Instead, Mulroney is likely soon to begin trying to rebuild the economy through continuing programs for the labor force, encouragement for the small business sector, a more relaxed climate for foreign investment and moves toward an industrial reorganization that would encourage the development of export-oriented industries.

The new government is also pursuing its hopes an expansion of Canada's international trade. "We have to go after new markets in the Asia-Pacific Rim, in the Caribbean, Latin America, Commonwealth and francophone countries," noted Sinclair Sherman.

As a necessary condition for achieving his government's goals, Mulroney had to ensure that Ottawa's sprawling bureaucracy—accustomed to a generation of virtually uninterrupted Liberal rule—was fully behind the new administration. Although no full-scale purge was planned, some Liberal appointees to Crown corporations and government boards and commissions, such as the president Pierre Jettan and Northern Pipeline commissioner Mitchell Sharp, were expected to retire or be fired or transferred. At the same time, some key civil servants were likely to be removed from their jobs—gradually, and by a variety of methods. Mulroney's aides were examining the possibilities of persuading some senior bureaucrats to take early retirement, rotating others onto new assignments and perhaps encouraging an exchange program with the private sector to bring new blood into the public service.

The decision to avoid any wholesale firing was made for several reasons. Besides minimizing the need to hand over costly severance packages to high-salaried civil servants, the idea of a gradual shuffle in the public service suited Mulroney's own confessional style. That style was reflected everywhere in the new government. Prime Minister propped up and stepped into office—and not least of all in the inflated cabinet that will try to run the country. But as Mulroney begins his first 100 days in office, a troubled nation will also be looking for signs of boldness and decisiveness—qualities that will be essential as the Mulroney government tackles the vast array of problems before it. □



Outlet reflecting the new entrepreneurial self-awareness of Quebecers

The new Quebec Tories

By Bruce Wallace

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney may soon have to test his touted skills as a negotiator and conciliator. Having succeeded in cutting his party and the country behind him, he now faces the challenge of creating a cohesive caucus, and keeping 58 predominantly francophone MPs from Quebec and their 153 English-speaking colleagues on good terms. That may not always be easy in a party that had only one Quebec MP in the last Parliament and has been known for secretly dividing hostility to the French that in the past.

As a result, moves are under way to ensure that the newly elected francophones from Quebec and the rest of the country feel genuinely at home. Vancouver MP Charles Cook, who served as a party whip in the last Parliament, disclosed, "Anyone who steps out of line on a redneck issue is going to get smacked down pretty sharply and quickly." Not since John Diefenbaker brought 58 Quebecers to Parliament in the 1958 election have so many neophyte Quebec Tories won entry to the Commons. But in contrast to the manner in which Quebecers got elected then—they were virtually assured of electoral success by Quebec Premier Maurice Duplessis—Mulroney himself pulled many of his fellow Quebec MPs elected

on Sept. 4. Now they owe their election to their leader's popularity in the province, rather than to any political aptitude. To be sure, the caucus may turn out to contain some political featherweights; one Montreal-area campaign worker predicted that "you won't hear a peep out of the bullies on election night." But Quebec, by reason both of its sheer size and the distinctive political pressures it generates, is certain to have a considerable influence in the new government.

For the most part, the Quebec contingent—some 33 MPs—will be made up of newcomers to federal politics, including a large number of businessmen, small-town mayors and community activists. One exception is St-Edmond Desrosiers, who filled himself as its candidate at 35 as a member for his extensive promise of aid for the poor, aged and infirm, in assisting Secretary of State, Serge Joyal in Montreal's Ecologie, Malouinensis. But what most of the new Quebecers will bring to Parliament, says Quebec City Mayor Gary Deslaurier, who helped to recruit candidates in the eastern

part of the province, is a reduction of the entrepreneurial self-awareness that has grown out of the province's nationalist movement since the 1960s. "They are largely New England, small and medium-sized firms," says Outlet, citing as an example André Plamondon, newly elected MP for Kamouraska-Rivière-du-Loi, and a former president of the House of Commons. "We were looking for growth with a high profit, at the community level, and Plamondon was a natural."

Outlet contended that some of the party's future woes may come from the ranks of the women MPs from Quebec. Among the newcomers is Monique Victoire, a 48-year-old social services education president who publicly supported the separatist faction during the 1980 Quebec referendum campaign on sovereignty association. "I voted 'yes' because I believe in democracy, and it was a vote for democracy," says Victoire.

Senior Conservatives are well aware that the arrival of new men such as Villeneuve could lead to tensions within the national caucus. Bob Layton, one of the handful of Conservatives elected in Mulroney's largely anglophone west end, conceded that "there may be problems at first," but he added that relations within the caucus should smooth out over time. For his part, the fluently bilingual Layton said that there is a natural role for him as a link between the two groups. And some anglophone Quebecers will serve as linguistic coaches. "The switching in English comes," said Villeneuve. "I don't think language will hold me back."

Ultimately, the Tory caucus will probably discover that it has a solid interest in making the transition from Quebec but at home. The concern, notes Cook, is that the Quebec MPs might tend to form a linguistic "tribe" in parliamentary life and possibly prove difficult to work with federal politicians and with the Conservative party. Mulroney himself will have to play a key role by delicately balancing the aspirations of his strong Quebec contingent with those of the caucus as a whole. And Mulroney, said Outlet, "can be as tough with any region as he wants to be. No region has any to say to him. We put you there." □

Jacques St-Arnaud stars



Reading the Kremlin's signals



Chernomir, Gorbachev of last year's press conference. Gorbachev (below) beneath a facade of normalcy, fairness and openness

By Michael Posner

A nearly unanimous staff descended on Moscow last week on torrential rains and icy winds swept through the capital. In the Russian countryside pine-wood huts had—like the archetypal Soviet grandmothers—piled to thick clumps of berries on the frozen trees and propped a bitter winter. The political climate seemed no less unvaried and equally tempting to Kremlin insiders. Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko, who had appeared in public on Sept. 4, after a seven-week absence, gravely disappointed again, sparking fresh rumors of his imminent demise. There were new interpretations of Soviet Chief of Staff Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov's abrupt dismissal from his post on Sept. 4—almost certainly the result of a continuing Politburo power struggle for succession. Then the White House announced that President Ronald Reagan would hold a "confidential" meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Washington on Sept. 23 in Moscow, where speculation in an act form, last week's events provided a cornucopia of raw material.

But there was no consensus among Kremlinologists of what all the signals meant. "The removal of Ogarkov suggests high-level maneuvering," agreed Morris Rothberg, former director of Soviet research for the U.S. state department, "but what is actually happen-

ing remains obscure." Some experts attributed Ogarkov's dismissal—and his replacement by Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev—to military policy disputes. By Soviet standards Gorbachev was extraordinarily outspoken in declaring that Washington and Moscow had reached a state of nuclear stalemate and urging greater attention to conventional warfare and weaponry. Other experts cited Ogarkov's old-fashioned ambition for Politburo rank as the cause of his unexpected dismissal. Said Robert Ford, the former Canadian ambassador to Moscow: "The military men seem to have been getting too arrogant." Last September it was Ogarkov who, in a highly unusual press conference, defended the Soviet Union's shooting down of the Korean Air Lines passenger plane.

At the same time, Ogarkov's ouster may not have been related to the current succession struggle. "The two issues are not necessarily connected," argued Robert Legvold, associate director of Columbia University's Russian Institute. But other analysts insisted the dismissal was indeed a warning in the context to replace the ailing Chernenko. In fact, perhaps the sole point of

consensus among Sovietologists is that Chernenko, who turns 73 this week, has lost control of the Politburo apparatus.

Two men—Mikhail Gorbachev, 35, now ranked second in the Kremlin hierarchy, and Gennady Yegorov, 65, a Politburo hard-liner with responsibility for Soviet defense industries—have emerged as the leading candidates to succeed him. But a group of outgroupers, including Gromyko, 75, Defense Minister Dmitry Ustinov, also 75, and Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov, 58, "want to postpone any change," said Ford. "Chernenko is clearly not very well, but they'll keep him going as long as possible." Added Columbia's Legvold: "Any one of them, or all of them, could do tomorrow. I doubt they'll be together after an month."

Still, at least one noted Kremlin watcher, Duke University's Jerry Hough, contended that the succession has already been decided in Gorbachev's favor. "There has been an enormous concentration of power in Gorbachev's hands," said Hough, citing his control of appointments, personnel, ideology, planning and the foreign Communist movement. Hough also argued that



Yegorov's deposition was further evidence of Gorbachev's rising star. "Romanov was in Eltsin's when Ogarkov was dismissed. If one thinks the military might play a role in the succession, it can be argued that Ogarkov was [sent to] Romanov to the wall," he said.

That analysis, if correct, could have important implications for East-West relations. Romanov is widely regarded as an uncommitted hawk, opposed to any resumption of arms control talks with the United States. By contrast, Gorbachev is considered the resident Kremlin advocate of efforts to reduce tensions. During a trip to Sofia last week, he adopted a tone of careful regret about the lack of superpower dialogue, calling for "realism, common sense and humanitarian co-operation." Gorbachev is also the only serious contender for power. The West has studied him and in-depth. After his 1985 visit to Canada the central affairs department drafted a memorandum giving Gorbachev high marks for sophistication, knowledge of foreign affairs and avoidance of ideological cant. The document has since been shared with Soviet experts in Washington. Other allies, notably Italy and Portugal, to which Gorbachev has also traveled, have added updated impressions.

Despite Gromyko's planned visit to Washington and his scheduled Sept. 26 meeting with Secretary of State George Shultz at the United Nations, few observers expect a dramatic change. "It won't be a fantastic development," said Ford. "Moscow, he contended, has 'finally decided they have gone a little too far' in cooling the relationship. Other observers said that Gromyko's trip reflected the Soviet contention that Reagan's re-election is now inevitable.

Still, events last week mounted daily attacks on Reagan administration officials in Stockholm, where the European Development Conference resumed. Soviet delegates dismissed U.S. proposals for confidence-building measures as unacceptable. And Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov became the second Eastern Bloc diplomat in an early week to cancel a scheduled visit to West Germany. But Romanov's recent visit to Moscow allowed his intention last week to visit Rome in mid-October, after East German President Erich Honecker was forced by Soviet pressure to abandon his own president-ship trip.

Chernenko's tentative recovery was spotted in Moscow last week, but the Soviet leader himself was invisible. That seemed a fitting metaphor for the country itself, where the facade of normalcy obscured turmoil and upheaval inside the Kremlin's formidable walls.

With Keith Charles in Moscow, Peter Lewis in Geneva, William Lutzner in Washington, Hilary Abrahams in Ottawa and David Smith in London.

THE UNITED STATES

Mondale's bleak future



Ferraro: facing political torments

With only seven weeks remaining before the November election, the outlook for Walter Mondale last week turned increasingly bleak. The Democratic presidential hopeful held combative rallies in the South and the Midwest, but shriveled his campaign to avoid Ronald Reagan from the White House was rocked by problems. New national surveys of voters showed the president running far ahead of the challenge among every age, religion or income group. Mondale's campaign strategy—to exploit voters' concerns about the budget deficit and a so-

called paralysis—has not caught fire. And his vice-presidential running mate, Geraldine Ferraro, last week faced renewed controversy about her views on abortion and her family's finances. Conceded one Mondale aide: "There have been distractions."

Still, the former vice-president last week honored his pledges to unveil plans for cutting the federal debt. Although the risk was high and the potential returns uncertain, Mondale sketched a \$177-billion package of tax increases and spending cuts designed to reduce the deficit by two-thirds by 1990. Then he challenged the president to do the same. Declared Mondale: "Mr. Reagan, all my cards are on the table, face up. Americans are calling your hand. Let's see it. Let's debate it."

Mondale's tax program calls for stiff increases for families earning \$50,000 more, although increases would also be felt by families making more than \$25,000—just above the nation's median income. Slower growth in military spending, a reduction in interest costs on the national debt and greater revenues from faster economic growth would, Mondale contended, permit the restoration of roughly \$30 billion in the Reagan administration's cuts in domestic education and welfare programs.

Overall, Mondale argued, his program would cut the deficit to \$10 billion by fiscal 1989, compared to Reagan's projection of \$182 billion and congressional estimates of more than \$205 billion. Standing before a defiant chart labeled "Reagan's charges," Mondale said, "Mr. Reagan, you can't hide your red ink anymore with his numbers and numbers."

But the president did not produce any counterproposals. Instead, various administration officials attacked Mondale's plan as imaginary and unrealistic. It was, said Vice President George Bush, a "promise to fail." Others said it would cripple the U.S. economic recovery. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan insisted that Mondale's scheme would raise an average family's taxes by \$1,900, to \$1,850 annually. Reagan himself denied Mondale's "fairy tale," saying adding that higher taxes would "wield a ball and chain around America's neck." While House straight-ticketers envisioned that the explicit threat of higher taxes versus voters more than the economic benefits posed by hope deficits.

Mondale probably has little to lose by proposing higher taxes for the 7.2 percent of Americans who earn more than \$40,000. Roughly 71 percent of that

Old wave.



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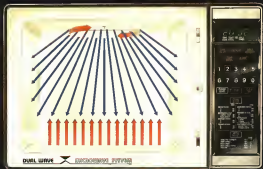
Bringing the waves into a microwave oven from the bottom as well as the top may not seem like a technological breakthrough.

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The dual wave microwaves.

secret group identify themselves in Republican anyway. But their resentment among less well-off taxpayers may not yet be intense enough to produce heavy political dividends.

At the same time, Ferraro was dinged last week by a running dispute over her stand on abortion. The controversy resurfaced from a letter she wrote recently which suggested that there was room for debate on the issue. Ferraro, a Catholic Church's altar server, wrote New York Archbishop John J. O'Connor pointedly took her to task for stating that opinion. "There is no variance, no doubt, no flexibility, there is no leeway," O'Connor retorted. "It is the task of the church to reaffirm that doctrine as death."

On the campaign trail last week, anti-abortionists jeered and heckled Ferraro at rallies in Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. Ferraro finally sought to defuse the controversy by holding lengthy phone conversations with O'Connor and declaring, "If I tell for one minute that I couldn't support [the separation of church and state] and still hold my religious views, I'd quit my job. But I can and I will." Still, the public debate with O'Connor seemed only to add Reagan's quest for Catholic votes.

Ferraro's political fortunes dipped further when the Democratic-controlled House ethics committee voted 12 to 8 last week to investigate whether the three-term Queens representative violated federal law by refusing to disclose her husband's assets in financial disclosure statements. That inquiry, which is not likely to be completed until after the Nov. 6 vote, represents a lingering political liability for the Mandale camp. The Democrats were also battered by last week's Washington Post "str" poll, it showed that, while Ferraro is actually more popular than Mondale, 69 per cent of those surveyed do not consider her a factor in casting presidential ballots. And several times as many said that Vice-President Bush would make a better chief executive than Ferraro.

Reagan scored an even more impressive political coup with the disclosure that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will meet the president on Sept. 28 in Washington. At the time the announcement undercut one of Mondale's most effective lines of attack: Reagan's lack of progress on arms control. Indeed, with a 50-per-cent to 40-per-cent lead in the latest polls, White House strategists are skillfully avoiding Mondale's efforts to tie Reagan to the vice policy announcements. Although former heavyweight champion Joe Louis, Mondale told the president that "you can run, but you can't hide." But Mondale may now have to wait for this year's re-elected defeat to face the popular knockout out of his formidable opponent.

—LENNY GLASS in New York

INDIA

Chaos in a rebellious state

Angry and fired, Indian politician N. T. Rama Rao is an unlikely threat to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. But last week, when the retired movie star and recently deposed chief minister of Andhra Pradesh arrived in the southern state, Gandhi supporters cheered for an acute political embarrassment. Riding atop a 1942 Chevrolet van nicknamed "the Chariot of Valor," Rama Rao and 148 parliamentary discipline members in the state capital of Hyderabad to challenge what Rama Rao claimed was an unconstitutional dismissal by Gandhi's forces last month.

Numerously, Rama Rao could properly lay claim to majority control of the 200-seat state legislature. But inside the chamber last week, Indian democracy

Since the state's governor and supporter of Gandhi's Congress (I) Party denounced Rama Rao's government on Aug. 16, claiming that it no longer enjoyed a majority, the issue has been a rallying point for Indian opposition forces. Gandhi denied that she instigated the removal, but few doubt that the governor, Ram Lal, acted without her consent. Rama Rao's dismissal left only four of India's 55 states—Karnataka with government opposition to Gandhi's powerful Congress (I) Party. But a nationwide protest forced Gandhi on Sept. 8 to call a special note of confidence in the new Andhra Pradesh government. The vote was never called. Unable to win Rama Rao's allegiance—even with \$200,000 (U.S.) bribes—Rao was dejected, and B. S. Reddy resigned in disgust. And Rama Rao called a general strike.

The crisis in the state parliament, heightened an already tense atmosphere in Hyderabad. Last week rioting between Muslims and Hindus claimed at least 20 lives. Both supporters of Rama Rao's faction and of Gandhi's Congress (I) Party accused each other of exploiting the disturbances for political advantage. However, Sikh extremists, including a Hindu and a Muslim, killed 15 Hindus last week in the troubled northwestern state of Punjab. And in the southern state of Tamil Nadu, 200,000 trade unionists staged a general strike to protest new labor laws that, they claim, revoke their right to bargain.

The prime minister has urged the growing civil unrest in India by blaming unnamed foreign powers for encouraging the strife. At the same time, she has attempted to install Congress (I) Party-led state governments to or their allies across the country in preparation for general elections due within the next few months. But the public outrage over the Rama Rao affair and a newly united opposition has raised serious doubts about whether the 66-year-old Gandhi-nation leader must long for support among Indian voters concerned about their cherished but fragile democracy.

—JAMES MURPHY



seemed to abandon the rules of parliamentary order. No sooner had the assembly convened than its pro-Gandhi speaker, B. S. Reddy, adjourned it. His action set off a shouting match between supporters of Rama Rao and those of the new chief minister, Bhaskarrao Rao. At one point, two legislators lit a small fire in the chamber and set off a minor explosion. As firefighters rushed in, Rama Rao, 81, retreated to a waiting ambulance, which carried him to the safety of his temporary headquarters at the Ramakrishna movie studio.



Iranian President Khamenei: a search for support from militant Arab nations

THE PERSIAN GULF

A new phase in an old war

The contrast was obvious just as the soaring temperatures of the Persian Gulf summer began to subside, the four-year Gulf War between Iran and Iraq started to heat up. A 14-day lull in the conflict ended abruptly last week as Iraq jets renewed attacks on international shipping. The raids—designed to cripple Iraq's oil export revenues—reportedly struck five ships. One tanker sustained a hit by a French-built Exocet missile, and Iraqi gunboats sank the tugboat Sea-Trans 21, with a loss of three crew members. The attacks aroused new concerns in the West about the future security of the oil-rich sea lanes to the Persian Gulf oil terminals. For their part, Iranian leaders declared that their long-delayed mass offensive as Iraq border positions is ready to begin. Iranian Prime Minister Hassan Mousavi said that 500,000 troops were massing along the front. "I feel the final hour of the Iraqi regime is near," he said.

Indeed, Western observers said last week that Iraq's efforts to blockade Iran's Kharg Island terminal had only heightened Tehran's militant mood. And Iran's spiritual leader, the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, dismissed Iraq President Saddam Hussein's threats to destroy its Kharg port. "If he was capable of launching such an operation," Khomeini declared, "he would not be fooling." But Iran accompanied its belated rhetoric with a major diplomatic initiative designed to gain additional support in the conflict from other militant Arab governments. Iranian President Abolmohsen Ali Khamenei

traveled to Damascus, Tripoli and Algiers seeking aid. In fact, after his Sept. 6 meeting with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, observers said that the two rulers had formed a significant new alliance. Sources said that, under the informal accord, Iran will assist Syria in attacking Israeli forces in southern Lebanon and Assad will provide additional support for Iraq in the Gulf.

The new wartime spirit in Baghdad and Tehran is a major setback for Western attempts to arrange a negotiated settlement of the war. Not only that, but, despite heavy casualties, one estimate places the number of dead and wounded on both sides at 300,000, and the war's crippling effect on the economies, both nations have undertaken vast reconstruction programs. Observers said that Khamenei's discussions with Algerian President Chad Bendjedid and Libyan strongman Col. Muammar Kadhafi were aimed at securing even more war material. The Soviet Union, after a diplomatic clash with Tehran over its claim to the Communist Tudeh Party, has provided about \$1 billion in new weaponry and ammunition to Baghdad. Gulf analysts say that Khomeini is increasingly worried about his regime's isolation, both at home and in the Arab world. He has called for an end to the war with Tehran on mutually honorable terms. But the Iranians continue to demand his overthrow as the only condition for peace. As a result, an act of carnage in the Gulf may prove unavoidable.

—ROGER WRIGHT in Beirut

BELGIUM

A soggy cargo of trouble

For a full week, mile-long winds and heavy seas kept salvagers drifting from approaching the sunken French freighter *Mont Louis*, lying 30 miles off the Belgian coast. As huge waves battered the ship, environmental experts warned of a possible ecological disaster if the freighter broke up and spilled its cargo of highly radioactive, but highly toxic uranium hexafluoride, which had been bound for the Soviet Union. The raging storm finally split the *Mont Louis* in two, but Belgian environmental officials reported that most of the 30 steel containers of the corrosive chemical had remained intact—even after rolling onto the seabed. Indeed, a break in the weather allowed salvage experts to haul 19 of the 30-ton drums to the surface earlier by Friday. Declared Belgian Environment Secretary Pierre Aerts: "What we have now is just a normal salvage operation."

Still, like the cargo that lay on the ocean floor, the waves surrounding the *Mont Louis* were anything but normal. In addition to the drums, salvagers last week retrieved a crate containing high technology equipment. A similar package washed ashore near the Belgian city of Oostend. Although the French government and the great French electronics group Thomson did claim that the hardware was for use at pumping stations in the Soviet Union, the discovery aroused concern that the *Mont Louis* may have been secretly carrying sensitive electronic gear to the Baltic port of Riga in defiance of a Western export ban on goods which could aid military operations. The U.S. Congress charged House Senator Oswald von Döring, even included weapons taken on board the *Mont Louis* from a damaged Soviet vessel in Denmark. French officials immediately denied both allegations.

Even after the *Mont Louis* was last week also scrubbed to clean up a half-mile-long oil spill created by 500 tons of fuel leaking from the stricken freighter. A small section of the spill soaked a Belgian beach resort near Oostend. At the same time, local fishermen's catches are sharply reduced, the recovery that surrounds maritime shipping, claiming that authorities have a duty to inform seamen about the dangerous cargo that they handle. Like the broken hull of the *Mont Louis* weak at low tide, the political debris from the incident threatened to render the highly radioactive elements and shipping interests alike.

—PETER LEWIS in Brussels



Adams, a determined, strong-willed Doreen

Seven years ago, when the *Planes People Players* (1977) black-light gutter troupe appeared in Hamilton, Ont., with *John Forsythe* as narrator, TV director *Marv Daniels* saw the show and wanted to make a movie about the group of largely retarded young Canadiana adults. But Daniels could not find financial backing. Artist-director *Doreen Darby* had already moulded a professional theatre company of propertied young people with multiple disabilities, mainstream props and puppets under character light, by 1980 Darby had propelled the Players into an opening act for *Liberty's* Las Vegas show and onto the boards at New York's Radio City Music Hall. During that campaign, *Doreen Darby* won a 10-minute documentary about the group on *Good Morning America*, and, said Darby, "more offers began to pour in." It was the rights and hired Daniels to direct and *Bruce Adams* to play the determined, strong-willed Darby. The network aired the movie, *Special People*, on Sept. 11, the day Darby and her Players left their Toronto base for a four-month tour of ma-

jar North American centres. "What we need in music," said Darby, who now expresses anti-establishment feelings about the controversy that the film has generated. "I hope the movie will make people come to see us," she said, "but I don't want all these stories about the fact that they're afflicted by mental people. A lot of our audience never knew that."

British Columbia minister of universities, science and communications, *Dr. Patrick McGee*, likes to play tennis, he managed to find \$60,000 in the University of British Columbia's budget to rescue four 78-year-old grass tennis courts from extinction and install them on the south end of the campus. Turf-cutters removed the grass courts from the prestigious Vancouver Lawn Tennis and Racquet Club in July. Tennis club manager *Graham Leslie* had complained that "they were only good for three months of the year" and acquired an annual upkeep cost of \$15,000. McGee, the minister responsible for the dramatic government cutbacks to the province's three financially depressed universities, supported the deal for the courts when club president *George Pedersen* was in West Germany. They were installed, ironically, at the same time that the university was preparing to cut 12 tennis coaches, including the tennis teams. "The courts are going to be used as a pay-as-you-play basis," Pedersen said, "but if they break even, I'll pay every grass court a beer."

Billard, a cheating guy



was banned from the Garden press box and the closing rounds for visiting star *Harold* did not like," said *Harmon*, "but it is hard not to like him. He is a very charming guy." But because *Harmon* could not persuade *Billard's* close friends to talk, he had difficulty finding people who could reveal *Harold's* "dark side." In *Billard*, the first book about its subject, *Harmon* discusses reports about *Billard's* records to speed skating and boxing, and tells of a man who "gave generously to people who are in need" but who also was accused to



Harmon odd roles get most attention

three years in jail in 1972 on fraud charges. "I don't think I was all that negative about *Harold*," said *Harmon*, "but I just hope I have a good lawyer."

Astrous *Darryl Hannah*, 22, who played an android in *Bleed Love* and a mutant in *Shogun*, is playing another unusual role, she is Ayia, a Chihuahua girl raised by a Neanderthal, also in the film version of *Jean Auel's* novel, *The Clan of the Cave Bear*. Although *Hannah* has played "normal girl" parts in other movies, she claims that "Ayia's parts let me express different sides of my imagination." *Hannah* and her dog of Neanderthals, on location in British Columbia and the Northwest Territories, commensurate with much and signs. Admiring that her odd role gets attention, she plans more. "I have more weird characters left than anyone can imagine."

—EDITED BY BETTE LAMONTAGNE

SPORTS

Repatriating hockey pride

For 12 years Canadian hockey fans have lived with the notion that the stars of the National Hockey League may not be the world's best players of Canada's game. Their fallibility was first exposed during a memorable Challenge Cup series in 1972 when *Paul Henderson* and his teammates had to fight a desperate come-from-behind battle to defeat the Soviet national team in Moscow. Since that series, the 1974's best have lost four critical games to the Soviets, but last Thursday night, in a thrilling Canada Cup semifinal, Team Canada defeated the best of the Soviets 3-2 in overtime. The pride and reputation of the Canadian players have been restored relatively by the fast and powerful Soviets, but last week's victory ended the post-1972 confrontations at four games apiece.

A generation of Canadian hockey fans still owns the memory of *Henderson's* dramatic goal in the dying minutes of the deciding game in 1972. And another will almost certainly remember *Nike Bouvi's* goal in last week's sudden-death overtime to win the game for Canada. With one exceptional wave of its stick, Bouvi deflected a shot from *Paul Coffey*, defeating the Soviets in a critical game for the first time since the 1968 Olympics, and eliminating them from this year's Canada Cup. This victory, declared most commentators, went a long way toward restoring Canada's hockey pride and reputation.

Prior to the showdown with the powerful Soviets, Team Canada captain *Wayne Gretzky* said, "The only way we can beat the Russians is to play a flawless game." And in the placement of many Canadian hockey fans—and perhaps to the surprise of the players themselves—the Canadians did just that. For the first time, a collection of Canadian pros played the game the way the Soviets have re-invented it—with speed, ingenuity and discipline. Said Soviet coach *Vladimir*, "I had many good players, but *Larry Robinson*, *Coffey*, *Bouvi* and the goalie *Pete Pettersen* were very good. The Russian press is going to be very puzzled."

Team Canada's dramatic victory restored excitement and momentum to the third Canada Cup. The six-team tournament had been set up virtually to ensure a U.S.S.R.-Canada best-of-three final. The Soviets did not lose a game in the early rounds. But Canada's erratic play, in losing to the Soviets and Sweden and tying Sweden, led to last week's meeting in one of two semifinals. The

surprising Sweden had already eliminated the Americans 9-3 in the other semifinal, and the very real possibility of a Soviet-Sweden final. Although this week's Sweden-Canada meeting does not have the magic of a series between the game's two giants, last week's remarkable exhibiting en-

surges that at least Canadian hockey fans can care about.

Team Sweden clearly demonstrated, especially in defeating Canada 4-3 in the early going, that it is a worthy finalist. They played with characteristic Swedish flair and speed, but this year's team has also played with uncharacteristic daring and physical strength. But regardless of the outcome of this week's final, it will be the victory over the Soviets that will be cherished. As *Bouvi* said, "It was a great game, a great team, a great experience and a great night in Canadian hockey history." —HAI QUINN

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MAGAZINE/SEPTEMBER 1984 37

Bell calls for a higher tariff



McKendry, a hostile reaction to a controversial proposal

By Ann Walmsley

The proposal was astounding for Bell Canada's 4.5 million subscribers in Ontario. Quebec and the Northwest Territories. Last week, in a report to the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission, the Montreal-based phone monopoly outlined a plan to more than double basic phone bills over a five-year period. The proposal drew immediate criticism from consumer groups. Andrew Ikonar, general counsel of the Toronto-based Public Interest Advocacy Centre, for one, declared that the rate increase would hurt the elderly and the poor in particular. Added Benson: "This move is most harmful to those who need their phones, and they will have to do with less nutrition or less living space."

Bell's new billing strategy is an attempt to adjust its rates to deal with the first-ever threat of competition in the company's long-distance market. Traditionally, Bell has subsidized losses on local services with revenues from long-distance services. But now Bell argues that the cross-subsidization will no longer be possible, since Telecommunications of Toronto, which already runs a data and private voice network on Bell lines, applied to the CRTC last October to provide long-distance service in Ontario,

Quebec and British Columbia. The CRTC will begin a hearing which will consider that application on Oct. 2, and Bell's report will be among the evidence that it considers.

According to Bell, local phone bills represent \$11.2 billion short of the cost of providing the service in 1983. What is more, John Billet, Bell's assistant vice-president of rates, claimed that the high long-distance tolls used to subsidize the shortfalls have driven away large business customers. Said Billet: "Businesses are looking for alternatives such as private lines offered by other companies." Wide-open competition in the long-distance market, Bell claims, would further erode its revenues. CRTC has offered to make payments to Bell if the CRTC permits long-distance competition but does not allow Bell to raise its local rates at the same time. Bell officials, however, are skeptical that CRTC will deliver on its offer. Declared Billet: "That fear of contribution would be very difficult to sustain."

Under Bell's five-year plan, the basic rate for a local phone line would gradually rise to between \$11.60 and \$20 a month. Rates now range from \$5 in isolated towns in Northern Ontario to \$19.95 at Montreal's Mirabel Airport. Long-distance charges would drop between 55 and 65 per cent, depending on

the distance called. The customers who would benefit from the proposal would be those who place more than 500 worth of long-distance calls per month. But, according to Bell's statistics, about 20 per cent of residence subscribers and about 55 per cent of businesses make no long-distance calls at all each month. The rate proportions also failed to take into account the company's periodic requests for across-the-board increases. On Sept. 4 Bell filed a request for an interim 3.6-per-cent general increase effective Jan. 1, 1985.

When last week's proposal became public, consumer advocates charged that Bell artificially inflates the cost of local service. Said David McKendry, an analyst with the Consumers' Association of Canada (CAC): "Bell is saying that local subscribers should pay almost all the costs of lines, poles and exchanges. But we say long-distance callers require that equipment too." He also claimed that business users, who demand sophisticated data-transmission equipment, have driven up the cost of providing local service and that under the new plan residential users would have to share the cost of technology that they do not use.

According to McKendry, Bell has another motive in proposing a major rate increase to prepare the public for the eventual introduction of Local Measured Service (LMS), under which subscribers would be billed according to the number and duration of local calls. McKendry contended that Ottawa residents who now pay \$9.15 a month for local phone service would pay \$25.75 after five years under Bell's rate proposal. At that stage, one would seem more attractive because it would reduce the basic line rate by 80 per cent. Added McKendry: "Ottawa residents would close the basic bill to \$15.45." But he argued that the drop would be illusory because it would still be 75 per cent higher than at present.

For its part, Bell Canada insists that its new five-year plan is essential to ensure continued efficiency. Company officials added that Bell will apply for rate approval within a year. Billet said that the plan is neither unfair nor unreasonable. He added, "Sure it's debatable, but to say it is wrong is an exaggeration." Bell's 380,000 subscribers that Bell cut losses with disconnection of service because of higher rates will indeed be prepared to debate it.

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1982-83-84



Silvia Herweg (left) in Mar del Plata: a Western attempt to defuse debtors' anger

Mexico buys a debt delay

Mexican officials welcomed it as a bold step in the right direction. Leaders in other Latin American debtor nations described it as an important precedent, and Western bankers congratulated themselves for their lucidity and foresight. On Sept. 8, after six weeks of intense negotiations, Mexico and a 15-member advisory team representing 550 Western banks completed an unprecedented debt rescheduling agreement that gives the nation generous new repayment terms for \$46.6 billion (U.S.) of its \$66.9-billion foreign debt. Among the major questions the banks agreed to give Mexico 14 years to pay back loans previously falling due in the next five years and they also lowered the interest charges on the debt—a move that will save Mexico more than \$5 billion over the life of the agreement. Announcing the deal, Mexican Finance Minister Jesus Silva Herweg acknowledged that the arrangement represented the most flexible restructuring program ever granted to a Latin American nation.

By making the concessions, the banks wanted to send a clear signal to the other debtor nations in the region that if they, like Mexico, impose economic austerity measures, they will also be eligible for sweetened repayment terms. According to a U.S. banker, the negotiations rushed to produce the agreement before 11 Latin American debtor nations met last week in the Argentine resort town of Mar del Plata to discuss repayment problems as their total \$300-billion debt. The bankers wanted Silvia Herweg to meet his colleagues armed with a

generous new deal—and intense enthusiasm for joint action against the banks.

In large part, the strategy worked. Several key participants in Mar del Plata were anxious not to upset their own negotiations with Western creditors and they took a moderate line. Venezuela, for one, is currently trying to win approval from Western lenders to have its entire \$20-billion bank debt rescheduled over 15 years. For its part, Brazil, which reached an agreement on economic austerity measures with the International Monetary Fund in August, will begin bargaining with Western bankers over repayment of its \$10-billion debt loan in October. But Argentina, which reached an agreement with the IMF last week on ways to deal with its world-record 450-per-cent inflation rate, remained the most outspoken critic of Western loan conditions. Argentine officials reported they call last week for an unprecedented joint meeting between industrialized nations and Third World countries to discuss the crisis.

Within a few weeks the 550 Western banks will likely endorse the Mexican package. Still, some bankers expressed reservations about the deal. One senior Canadian banker was disappointed with a provision that eventually shifts responsibility for monitoring Mexico's financial performance from the IMF to the banks. Said the banker, who requested anonymity: "I would rather have the Mexicans throwing eggs and tomatoes at our officials when they go to Mexico City than at myself."

—JAMES FLEMING,
with correspondents' reports.

The greenback's baffling surge

It is a love affair that has baffled economists and investors alike around the world. For months reports have predicted that the U.S. dollar's dramatic surge against other major currencies would abruptly end as a result of investor skepticism about the nation's \$175-billion budget deficit and \$120-billion merchandise trade deficit. But last week the U.S. greenback staged a renewed, explosive advance on international markets. The dollar reached an 11-year high against the German mark and all-time highs against the British pound, the Italian lira, the French franc and other currencies. Only the Canadian dollar, which was left out of the hectic trading, remained basically unchanged at 76.15 cents (U.S.).

Exploiting the U.S. dollar's upsurge, economists said that investors were eagerly buying up U.S. dollars in order to make investments in the United States. The reason: high short-term U.S. interest rates, currently at about 12 per cent in world money markets, offer greater profits as debt securities than do those in most other nations. In West Germany, by comparison, short-term interest rates stand at about six per cent while in Great Britain they are about 16.7 per cent. At the same time, investors seem convinced that the U.S. inflation rate—currently about four per cent—is under control and will not eat up investment profits in the future.

Still, the strength of the U.S. dollar is not only alarming to other nations whose currencies have crumbled under its might. Last week the International Monetary Fund in its annual report said that the dollar had risen to an "unmanageable level" and that its rise was detrimental to the United States and the rest of the world. The Washington-based org. argued that the dollar's strength was an important factor behind the deterioration in the United States' trade accounts because imports to the United States are made cheaper as the dollar rises, while U.S. products become more expensive abroad. The IMF added that the trade deficit seriously upset "the international allocation of world private saving" because the U.S. import boom has to be financed by borrowing from abroad.

Despite these dire warnings, most experts refused last week to predict the dollar's imminent demise. Said John Atkins, an economist with New York-based Citicorp: "It is a horse race who says that the trend will be arrested, much less reversed."

—JAMES FLEMING

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Macleans's PHOTO CONTEST

The Winners

The best thing about Maclean's first photo contest was what we learned about our readers. Maclean's readers travel—from the Eiffel Tower to the Great Wall of China. They windsurf, parasail, race cars and climb mountains. They are theatre buffs, culture addicts and just about every one seemed to own a cat.

In all, we received almost 9,000 entries to the contest, making it one of the largest photo competitions in the country. The high compositional values, talent and ingenuity that were abundantly apparent made it exciting for us and very difficult to judge.

Congratulations to the winners and thanks to all of you who participated.

BEST OF SHOW WINNER

John O'Brien
Willesdale, Ontario





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1st Prize:
Zink Hix
Edmonton, Ontario

2nd Prize:
David Lopez
Monterey, California, U.S.

3rd Prize:
David Bernstein
Vancouver, B.C.

Honorable Mentions:
Sig Smetham, Bragg Creek, Alta.
M. Crook, Iron Mills, Ont.
R. De Lencastre, Lasall Que.
R.A. MacDonald, Grenada, Ont.
H. Morris, Campbell Creek,
C. Trudeworth, Santa Barbara Co.,
California, Victoria, Montreal,
Quebec

Honorable Mentions:
A. Arnold, Toronto, Ont.
C. Boucher, Cambridge, Ont.
T. Brown, London, Ont.
R. Durschmidt, Bolton, Ont.
I. Shafirovsky, Calgary, Alta.
J. Taylor, Seattle, Wash., U.S.

PEOPLE

1st Prize:
David Dufresne
Ottawa, Ontario

2nd Prize:
Peter Thorsheim
Frank, Iowa, U.S.

3rd Prize:
David Mikkelsen
Portland, Ore., U.S.



SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

1st Prize:
Jen R. Li
Winnipeg, Ontario

2nd Prize:
Warren Schmidt
Surrey, B.C.

3rd Prize:
R.M. Prosser
Calgary, Alta.

Honorable Mentions:
C. Tuzgan, Toronto, Ont.
M. O'Brien, Montreal, P.Q.
J.D. Landman, London, Ont.
R. McCaughey, Richmond, B.C.
J. Surveys, Toronto, Ont.

SPORTS

1st Prize:
Serge Nivon
Toronto, Ontario

2nd Prize:
Sig Smetham
Bragg Creek, Alberta

3rd Prize:
Doris Horvath
Toronto, Ontario

Honorable Mentions:
B. Hader, Longwood, Ont.
M. Marks, Napier, Ont.
R. McPherson, Okanogan, Alta.
M. Mitchell, Peterborough, Ont.
P. Nicholson, North Vancouver,
B.C., J. Price, Niagara, Ont.



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Is learning how to use it worth the effort?

Was learning how to ride a bike?

Panoramic screen changes

By Gillian MacKay

Robert Butler, a 56-year-old Edmonton insurance broker, recalls the day in 1987 when he tuned into the city's Indian-head test pattern—and television, because part of his life. Says Butler: "There was no TV in Edmonton before that, and we thought it was a really big deal." He also remembers the advent of CTV in 1988, the gradual conversion to all-color programming and the introduction of cable later in the 1980s. But those images fade to black when compared to the vibrant, bewildering vast array of visions that now appear as a landscape. Since Stage 32 Butler has been tuning in to a rising torrent of new pay TV programs—specifically the debut programs of Canada's The Sports Network (TSN) and the new rock music MuchMusic network, along with various combinations of 16 U.S. satellite channels which have just premiered in 260 Canadian cities and towns with 68 more to come later this fall. "It is like the difference between black and white and color," Butler declared with delight. "The choices of what to watch are mind-boggling and, when you think about what we had in the past, wonderful."

Signals: Eighty per cent of the country's households are located in areas wired for cable. As a result, 15 million adults and children are able to receive the new pay TV networks. Half a million already do, paying between \$6 and \$20 a month for different combinations of services (page 52) in addition to their basic rental fee for cable and the video cameras now appearing on their TV screens brings with it many hopes and perils. The new channels are supposed to save the country's troubled pay TV industry—and, indeed, in the three weeks since the launch of the networks 100,000 new subscribers have signed up. As well, the regulator of the industry—the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission—is consulting on the newcomers to satisfy the Canadian ap-

petite for U.S. signals and curb the proliferation of illegal dish receivers. At the same time, the backers of the new Canadian sports and music networks pledge that their presence will assist the recording industry and amateur sports



Butler: The vehicle to carry out local bands across Canada.

service. "It's mood-oriented. You can listen to it while you go about your business." The once-innovative "tube," which revolutionized a generation by bringing the Vietnam War into North American living rooms, is becoming the background music of the 1990s.

On the business, politics and domestic realities rarely intrude into a round-the-clock marathon featuring show-jeweled horses, British darts masters, and commentators discussing the rules of Australian football. The Cable News Network's 24-hour service of illustrated headlines, Hollywood gossip and crime stories has more in common with a tabloid newspaper than with such provocative current affairs shows as the CBC's *The Journal*.

Revelation: But the MuchMusic network in many ways offers the most unusual world view of all: its standard fare is a visual kit parade of rock videos—three-minute-long musical vignettes that rate the intense, hyperbolic hard sell of advertising to an addictive new pop art form. Like the TV commercial to which they are so closely related, rock videos come in three forms. Some are straight repackages of performances. Some are mini-long operas—akin to those breathy mini-commercials which dramatize Doris' romance of troubled relationship. And some, like their counterparts, only for their power on a marriage of apparently irrelevant but subliminally seductive images. Canada's most prominent producer of rock videos, Robert Quinary (page 52), has observed: "It is a whole new medium, assessed by content rather than rationally. Rock videos are all about feeling and release, just like rock 'n' roll."

Now it is firm, the just-premiered channels also promise to have far-reaching effects on the television and recording industries. With only 500,000 subscribers, far below original projections of 1.5 million, the two-year-old Canadian pay TV industry is still losing money. Three pay TV networks have declared bankruptcy—the most recent,



The Sports Network hosts and (below) Cable News Network crew at Kennedy Space Center: news, headlines and horoscopes.

Vancouver's multinational World View, collapsed in August. Now, only one of the original channels remains: the First Choice Superchannel amalgamation, created in a merger which the CRTC approved on Aug. 18. Cable and pay TV executives are counting on the new specialty channels to revive their sagging fortunes and stagnant markets.

Watch: That as a stance is critical to the survival of pay TV and all its bright prospects for working healthy Canadian production in film, music and sports. But the dreams extend beyond the con-

ties of the TV screen. In the United States the immensely popular MTV with 20 million subscribers has already revolutionized the record business in its three years of existence, making rock videos almost indispensable to any performer's success. Ten per cent of the rock videos that MuchMusic airs in its first year of operation must be Canadian, escalating to 35 per cent by its fifth year. Declared MuchMusic's program director, John Martin: "We are going to make regional bands national, the Canadian video in-

dustry is going to explode, and there is no way the Americans can ignore us now." In sports, TSN president Gordon Craig has pledged as unprecedented coverage of Canadian athletes, through in-depth reports and, in particular, coverage of university and amateur events. Stud Craig: "Unlike the United States, where college athletes are stars, there has been a massive void in our coverage."

But the advent of the brand new ventures also further fragments the home entertainment market and intensifies



the competition for viewers. An impressive 34 per cent of cabled households in the United States and eight per cent in Canada subscribe to pay television. And video-cassette recordings (VCRs) are now in one out of every five North American homes. But despite the proliferation of viewing options, the number of hours people spend watching TV per week remains relatively unchanged—an average 35.5 hours in Canada. As a result, the fight for audience has grown fiercer, particularly in the United States, where the networks' share has fallen from 30 per cent in 1950 to a projected 68 per cent

sharemanship of Andy Warhol, it has abandoned the competitive philosophy that characterized the licensing of Canada's first generation of pay channels in 1983. In licensing the two Canadian specialty channels, the CRTC demonstrated its favor of further bankings. But MuchMusic, owned by the CMC of John Lashar in Toronto, and TBS, owned by John Lashar Limited of London, Ont., have sold financial backing.

Packaging. Although some industry observers welcome the CRTC's new direction, others have questioned the commission's judgment in giving in to the cable companies' demands to save their audiences—and the industry—by pack-

aging weak existing services with appealing new ones. For one thing, the CRTC has abandoned the competitive philosophy that characterized the licensing of Canada's first generation of pay channels in 1983. In licensing the two Canadian specialty channels, the CRTC demonstrated its favor of further bankings. But MuchMusic, owned by the CMC of John Lashar in Toronto, and TBS, owned by John Lashar Limited of London, Ont., have sold financial backing.

In large part, MuchMusic will follow the very format of spinning out a mainstream selection of top-30 hits. As well, MuchMusic hired J.D. Roberts pledged that the channel will expand local music across Canada. "There is an intense local music scene in Newfoundland," he says, "that no one ever hears about because the bands do not have the resources to get national exposure. Now we have the vehicle to carry these bands across Canada." And if MuchMusic pursues the gray path already beaten by its parent above, *The New Music*, it will show more unknown bands and bands deemed too political for its U.S. counterpart, MTV.

For its part, The Sports Network is geared to hard-core fans who yearn for more concentrated coverage than any conventional network can provide. As well as super-league sports, TSN offers lower-profile sports, including billiards, synchronized swimming, table tennis and water-skiing, and at least one hour a day, *It's Sports*, James Smith, president of Craig, former head of TV sports at CTV's English network, said that the channel would offer more major-league events than the United States' ESPN, which faces stiff competition from regional pay sports channels for the rights to these events. Under the terms of its license, the Canadian network is mandated to accomplish rather than compete with conventional network sports.

Appointments. But Craig points out that although his channel will carry early matches of a sports series rather than the finale, those games will not necessarily lack audience appeal. TSN was the sole broadcaster of the recent U.S.R.-U.S.A. hockey game in the Canada Cup, which the Soviets won in a cliff-hanger. Craig also pointed out that the three all-cable amateur and college sports coverage. "We want to create Canadian stars and personalities," he said. At first glance his network's Canadian content requirements seem onerous: 47 per cent of prime time and 18 per cent overall. But they are considerably eased by foreign events if Canadian producers crew and commentators cover them.

Craig has marketing surveys showing that demand for extra sports coverage runs second only to movies and he says that he expects to be profitable in five years, with two million subscribers. With high start-up costs to create the shiny new \$4.5-million production studio offices in Doe Mills, Ont., and

operating costs of more than \$25 million a year, he faces a stiff challenge. Said MuchMusic's MacPherson, former president of First Choice and now head of TV Sports at CMC: "It is going to be a tough row to hoe. The real test will be whether the local cable companies can market it."

Relations between program producers and the middle-men cable operators who retail their product, never cordial at the best of times, has been especially bitter over the question of marketing and pricing the new channels. In the past, pay television executives have generally accused cable companies of overcharging for the movie channels and blamed them for pay TV's astonishingly high 50-per-cent "charge"—a 1984 survey reported, many cable operators complained that because of their initial investments in marketing and hardware Rogers, Canada's largest cable operator, laden by heavy debt loads, lost \$5 million in 1983.

Assessing. With both producers and operators looking to the new channels for salvation, negotiations have been fierce. The controversy spilled into the open when the Canadian Cable Television Association (CCTA) convention in June. First Choice president Fred Kirkham, a former CRTC board member, and MacPherson, proposed that the cable companies sell the sports, rock video and sports channel together—the "satellite" or "TV network" package—for \$15.95, formerly the price charged for one pay-TV movie channel. To do that he suggested that both wholesaler and retailer take lower profits. Cable company executives retorted angrily to what they considered to be his pike attack on their legitimate business partners. Philip Lind, Rogers senior vice-president, declared, "There is no way that this is going to fly." After two months of argument there are still large discrepancies in pricing. Within that range, Rogers offers MuchMusic for \$9.95, and MacPherson's Hunter, charging \$4.95 for the same service. Assuming 10 per cent of their subscribers take it, MuchMusic will cost the companies about 60 cents per subscriber.

Despite the uncertainty, the CRTC will consider licensing still more cable channels from Canada and the United States to fight the threat of more unregulated U.S. competitors—specifically from new satellite technology that will soon be capable of delivering more high-powered U.S. signals directly to receptive houses than can be received by early 1985 the CRTC will hold hearings on licenses for religion, youth, family and health channels. Said Peter Lyman of the Ottawa-based communications consultant firm the Neffertig Group: "The CRTC figures that if it is going to happen anyway, we might as well be getting a share of it."

So far, the CRTC's case has been as dangerous as the dinosaurs in the dinosaur TV's predicament: images of cheap pay-TV opera and endless reruns of *Forly's* and *Monkies*. When asked of programming would improve, Peter Lyman pointed to *It's Sports* and *Kirkham's* pointed to *Drama*, a co-production with Astral Films and the U.S. gay giant Home Box Office, which is airing this month a western starring Kirk Douglas and James Coburn, filmed in Saskatchewan. *Drama* seems typical of the artistic choices Canadian programming that will prevail in the private networks in the future. Increasingly,

that leaves the CRTC, which has a mandate to reach 80-per-cent Canadian content by 1988, as the last producer of authentic indigenous programming. But audiences are demanding more of the increasing range of choices on their screen, the CRTC's audience base and reason for existence grow weaker. Meanwhile, the newcomers are now launching themselves into the fight for survival. Canadian television has evolved from the days of the simple measuring-cup of the CRTC answer to a babel of languages, songs, cheers and jingles. As a nation takes its channel changes, the speaking vocabulary. Now, only one television message is clear and that is its own irreducible evolution.

With Steve McQueen, Brian D. Johnson, Nickolas Jennings and Paul McGarrath in Toronto, Rogers Television in Calgary and Chris Reed in New Brunswick.

Shopping for video value

Because specialty programming is new to Canada, no one is quite sure how much it is willing to pay for it. To make the products as appealing as possible, Canada's 800 cable operators are scrambling them in a variety of packages and prices. The CRTC allows cable companies to offer as many as six U.S. channels out of a total choice of 16, and most have chosen the Cable News Network, Arts & Entertainment, The Financial News Network, The Learning Channel and The Movie Channel. Cable companies may offer the U.S. channels only in combination with either the two Canadian specialty channels—MuchMusic and The Sports Network—or with the original pay TV movie channel, First Choice/Superchannel.

While a review of the cable companies may combine the new channels at different prices, the packages offered by Rogers Cable, Videotron and Maclean Hunter, the country's three largest, are representative of most. After paying the base rate of an average \$6 a month as Rogers Cable subscriber paying an additional \$4.95 a month also receives MuchMusic.

As Videotron viewer paying an additional \$5.95 a month also buys MuchMusic combined with Cable News Network (the U.S. channels channel with such features as *MovieLine*, a program about personal finance, *Cosmo*, a debate show on topics like the nuclear freeze, and hourly news updates).

As Maclean Hunter viewer paying an additional \$7.95 a month also receives MuchMusic, the Maclean Hunter's country music channel, the Arts & Entertainment Network's HBO imports (24, *Minuteman* and *The Gunless Lion*), cultural documentaries on such subjects as *China*, *The Dancer Theatre* and *The Shipwreck*, and *The Sports Network*, featuring such programs as *Superbowl*—replays of famous fights with banners who include Muhammad Ali and Ken Norton—and *Great Sports Legends* documentaries on, among others, Babe Ruth.

For \$19.95 a dish-dish TV add-on who subscribes to Rogers can get all three main channels, including MuchMusic, and the movies of First Choice/Superchannel. In addition, he gets the U.S. specialty channels, including the *Movie Channel*, with its stock market updates, and *The Learning Channel*, with how-to programs on computers, cooking and American history. —PAUL MCGARRATH



1984 Team "Four" Sports work of two, backing the politically and sexually controversial

in 1990 Allan Burns, executive producer with Myler Moore Productions in Los Angeles, told MuchMusic that a better-educated, high-income audience defect to pay TV and video-cassette recorders, network fare will become increasingly banal—and violent. In addition, the escalating international demands for cheap, unattractively marketable programs to fill the new channels will likely lead to what csc president Pierre Jaseg describes as "a further Americanization and homogenization of television programming in the non-Communist world."

With the industry in the middle of a major restructuring, the CRTC is pursuing a noticeably more conservative, pro-business line in licensing new TV ventures. Under the 10-month-old



Stanner, manufacturer, stylized

Makers of the illustrious hit parade

When Toronto video producer Treva Brown was asked to make a promotional video for the Canadian rock band Blue Peter last year, she had to borrow the props to bring the film in at its \$12,500 budget. The final result—a shifting montage of antique typewriters, glass lenses and champagne bubbles—has already won two awards: the international 1983 Sony Video Culture Award and the Canadian Film and Television Association's best video prize. As well, it has also become a success story to the small but growing band of Canadians who have turned their talents to the service of the rock industry. Video is now a central feature of what was once an industry for the faint.

It is now almost essential for a new rock act to release a professional video performance of its debut single. It is equally important for established bands who want to maintain top 10 status. That has created a mid-industry for half a dozen video producers in Vancouver, Toronto and Montreal, who, over the past three years, have produced almost 300 videos. Already, the marketing industry requires budgets between the size of what *Runaway* spent last year—\$20,000 and \$45,000, according to Toronto director Robert Presson, who added, "There is really no limit to what you can spend, but for three minutes of video, you would want to spend it."

Marketing: Robert Quarty's Champagne Pictures is the biggest producer in the field, budgeting an average of \$20,000 and three weeks for each video. Its recent projects include *Heart* by The Spoons, of Burlington, Ont., brought him fame and assignments in Los Angeles. He developed his polished camera work and fast-paced editing in the film program at Queen's University and nurtured it during his years of making commercials and training films. In fact, there has either produced, directed or produced both functions on more than 40 videos. "Visual music is definitely a marketing tool," says Quarty. "But I try to do things that have a little more depth, that contain some meaning. At the same time, they have to be as entertaining as the music, or they are no fun." A typical Quarty

production, Gerry Hart's *Singladies of Night*, mixes surrealism films of the 1930s, mixing Orson Welles science fiction with a James Dean-style hero.

Quarty's videos are vivid, but many of his customers create such repetitively similar images that even disband rock stars are finally beginning to resent rock music's narrow range of subject matter. Says Toronto freelance video producer

Paraschoti Gish, rapidly broadening their creative skills. "You have no idea how powerful a video can be in landing a U.S. record deal. It might seem to be the most important factor for a Canadian." Director Presson, whose credits with Pretty Pictures Inc. include *The Paraschoti Club's Blue* (a sequel, "All a singlelike Pukka's *Lovers on the Radio* can be seen in 44 states without a U.S. record deal, it almost instantly creates a demand."

Style: Because Canada has a smaller proportion of black residents than the United States, Canadian videos have much less break dancing and "rap" talk than those in the U.S. Apart from that, few Canadian-produced videos reflect a national style. And, as Quarty acknowledged, Canadian videos are made for the U.S. market. "From a business point of view," Quarty said, "you have to put everything on an international basis. To the music is a big market, and you have to be aware of their standards." MTV and U.S. video programs define those standards as an informal limit of three minutes, the portrayal of uncomplaining, beggarly relationships and the lack of overt political content. In one year, MTV banned and then edited an anti-war video by the British group Frankie Goes to Hollywood.

Increasingly, video-makers are shying at the simple U.S.-designed formula. Michael Jackson shattered the three-minute barrier with his 13-minute Thriller video. But it needed a budget of \$500,000. Said Presson, "We are looking

with all sorts of new formats, but I think that no matter what we do, we will still have the three-minute song clip as a standard."

After 30 years of uneasy television, and the growing industry have hit upon a perfect marriage of their products. For video-producing Canadians that will lead to more jobs, wider markets, larger audiences and a new creative challenge. Still, as matter how original or intelligent those videos become, their producers knew that to be successful they must be sold in to their southern neighbor's TV screens.

—PAT MCGRATH

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A brutal passage yields to tourists

By David Lees

At the sight of Cape Lisburne, a dark, rocky promontory jutting through low-lying mists into the Chukchi Sea, passengers and crew of the Ms Lindblad Explorer, a small Swedish-owned cruise ship, let forth a disquiet cheer. Unfamiliar waters broke out strong navy blue for the crew and served French champagne to the passengers. Ship staff who had spent winters for a decade shared their furrier duds while the policy crew prepared lobster and

Salmon. Lindblad Cruising Inc., and its insurers, it meant that they would not have to honor a guarantee to refund 90 per cent of the passengers' fares in the event of an unsuccessful passage. The journey began in St. John's on Aug. 19 and will end on Sept. 10 at Yokohama, Japan.

Capt. Håkan Nilsson insisted that his double-hulled ship, at 2,550 tons and 250 feet long, was never in any real danger. She was built especially for northern waters but cannot break ice by herself, and once the Canadian Coast Guard

their southerly dress uniforms to greet the passengers as they disembarked. The grateful passengers responded by spending \$4,000 in the local Inuit shops. At Cape Lisburne, the local Inuit demonstrated Arctic games and dances, and most of the community of 600 turned out for a feast of Arctic char and caribou at the local camp hotel. The visitors from the south again departed the stock of the local craft store, spending almost \$5,000 on duvet covers and socks, and appliquéd wall hangings with local motifs. Then they wandered through the community buying soapstone carvings from the local craftsmen. At Cambridge Bay the passengers took time for fishing and a bus tour to a new by now Line station before spending another \$10,000 on local crafts.

More than ninety per cent of the passengers aboard the Explorer, among whom there were five Canadians, had previously taken part in the ship's luxury adventure cruises. The ship also carries a complement of experts who keep the passengers busy with lectures and films on local history, flora and fauna.

For this cruise the team also included Graham Rowley, a University of Ottawa professor and expert on the Canadian Arctic.

Accompanying the voyage as commentator was Thomas Pollen, 66, a veteran of several northern voyages. Before retiring in 1965, Pollen served 30 years in the Royal Canadian Navy, during which time he commanded the icebreaker HMS Labrador and served as Canada's official representative on the ice-breaking old tanker Manhattan during its Northwest Passage sailing in 1968. Pollen warned that changing ice conditions mean the route can never be used for regular excursions. Said Pollen: "It is an extraordinary environment, and if you assume that you are going to be able to make the crossing year after year you are just asking for trouble. You are insulting the Arctic if you think you can."

With Sandra Schoch in Netherlands



The icebreaker doesn't make the way; it creates it, but not an absolute necessity

fleet engines for the evening feast. Drinks were free. The date, Sept. 12, became an instant myth to the locals of sightseeing. The brutal Northwest Passage, which had defied and killed scores of explorers from the 16th century on, had been conquered at last by tourists. The ship, loaded 900 km northwest of Fairbanks, Alaska, on the northwestern tip of the continent, marked the end of the Ms Lindblad Explorer's journey through the twisting, ice-lagged straits of the Northwest Passage and the beginning of its open-ocean cruising. It was the first time a cruise ship had ever attempted the northern passage. For the ship's 36 passengers, who had paid \$16,000 to \$20,000 to make the voyage, the night of the promontory brought the thrill of making history—and for the owners of the vessel, New York-based

adventure Cannell, which kept a watchful eye during the voyage, had to clear the way. Nilsson insisted that the service was a convenience which enabled the vessel to maintain its schedule rather than an absolute necessity. Nilsson has captained the cruise ship for 12 years and has extensive experience in Arctic and Antarctic waters. He said that sailing through drifting ice is like slalom skiing in slow motion. Said Nilsson: "You spend a lot of hours on the bridge, but it has been my dream for years to get through here. Now that we know how it, I can say it was fantastic."

The arrival of the Explorer loomed out of the ice caused a stir in the three small communities it visited along its way. On Sept. 11 the ship made an unscheduled stop in Spence Bay, N.W.T., and local RCMP constables rushed to dis-

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A Canadian struggle to stem the flow

By Andrew Nikiforuk

The 12-member caucus sat in an impromptu in the olive auditorium of Bismarck, N.D., last week as local politicians in Oxford, Minn., and farmers in nearby towns alternately took turns at the microphone. They had come to defend and praise the state's grandest scheme, the Garrison Diversion Unit, a \$1.5-billion plan to transfer water from the Missouri River basin in order to irrigate 160,000 acres of farmland in the northwestern part of the state, from which rivers run north to Canada. But the atmosphere of boosterism, spiced with applause from observers in the auditorium, quickly soured when a delegation of Canadian officials and environmentalists spoke on the matter. Bill Uruski, Manitoba's agriculture minister, typified the Canadian comments when he urged the special commission to consider the scheme "a dead plan." When commissioner John Paulson, a North Dakota, converted Dakota of seeking "perfection in an imperfect world," Uruski calmly replied, "We don't want perfection and we don't want your water."

The first hearings of the commission, which took place over two days in Bismarck, marked a historic turning point in an international dispute that has been a chronic irritant in Canadian-American relations over the past 50 years. The decision of the commission, which was formed specifically to resolve the fate of the Garrison project, will be binding on the project's sponsor, the U.S. department of the interior. And it marks the first time that the United States has invited Canadian delegations to express their concerns on Garrison. Uruski joined forces with Dennis Davis of Environment Canada to present a summary of the Canadian position. Davis drew attention to a 1977 decision of the International Joint Commission, which ruled that the project "would cause injury to health and property in Canada" and rebutted arguments that new technology could prevent the transfer of pollutants from the south-flowing Missouri into Canadian rivers. The Canadians warned that the transfer of trash, fish and diseases into the Hudson Bay watershed could destroy Manitoba's multimillion-dollar fishing industry, that irrigation runoff from the Garrison unit could pollute drinking water and that the project would destroy the wetland habitats of migratory birds.

The commission's chairman, David

Treen, expressed surprise at Canada's position, and said that it could present "a very serious problem" in his search for a compromise. Said Treen: "When you add it all up, they are saying no, never, never." But a few Garrison promoters who defended dismissed Canada's concerns and accused its spokesmen of political maneuvering. Said former North Dakota governor William Gay: "I am aware that it is advantageous for Canadian political parties to stand up against the United States."

The commission, which was formed after it became doubtful last spring that

ated their support for the scheme, which they said will provide needed water for farms, cities, industry and recreational pursuits in the eastern portion of the state. But its opponents, who include western farmers, the National Audubon Society and the National Taxpayers Union, insisted that Garrison is costly, poorly designed and environmentally dangerous. In fact, the project has been plagued by so many lawsuits and legislative battles that it is now only a fifth of the way through construction. It began in 1965. Mahanuel Reed, a spokesman for Audubon, charged that the proj-



McCluskey Canal \$6 billion to repair the project's only completed portion

the U.S. Senate would continue to approve funds for the project, has until Jan. 1 to solve the dispute and to develop alternatives to Garrison's design. If approved by two-thirds of its members, its recommendations will most likely seal Garrison's fate. Said Glenn Paulson, a vice-president of the National Audubon Society, which helped to strike the deal that formed the commission: "In the environment field this commission is unprecedented. What it says will happen, it cannot be ignored."

At the hearings several U.S. groups supported Canada's position. Garrison's diehard backers—local politicians, farm leaders and a prosperous cottage industry of lawyers and contractors—retur-

net would irrigate land for less than one per cent of the state's farmers at the expense of tremendous damage to wildlife. And Albert Kline, a 50-year-old farmer, claimed the only completed portion of the project, the McCluskey Canal, already needed \$6 million in repairs.

Despite the pleas, defenders have come to realize that the plan cannot survive without changes, although they remain firm in their desire to bring Missouri River water to the cities and farms of western North Dakota. Said Murray Sagerson, general counsel for the project: "We are not skipping a Garrison step." The commission may not find a way for North Dakota to resolve its needs without exporting the risks.

BIG NEWS!

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Youngsters with "Spiranoid" apparatus in Philadelphia in Beirut, rebuilding for fun

RECREATION

Playtime for a war zone

For more than 3,000 years the residents of the Lebanese capital of Beirut have demonstrated an extraordinary ability for rebuilding their city and its economy after invasions by armies of Phoenicians, Assyrians, Romans, Arabs, crusaders, Ottomans, Turks and, more recently, Syrians and Israelis. And last month, as small-scale fire continued to crackle around the city, two entrepreneurs, one Christian, the other Muslim, finalized an agreement with a Canadian company for a project ironically far removed from military history: a \$1.8-million playground, similar to the Children's Village of Ontario Place in Toronto. Said Rami McMillan, president of Rami McMillan Inc. of Toronto, who created the village in 1963 and has since become a world leader in playground design: "Beirut was the playground of the Middle East, and I guess they want to rebuild it as a place where fun is possible."

McMillan's clients are Ghazi Alsouaidi, the Christian, and Mawla Waseem Elawadhi, who are longtime friends with interests in publishing and banking. On a 20-acre site near Beirut they will build a complex of gift stores, a restaurant, a dinner theatre and about 30 play elements to be built in Toronto and shipped for an April 1985 opening. For the 700,000 children in the greater Beirut area who have grown up amid the shrapnel of artillery, shells, rockets and jet engines, it will offer everything from water slides to movie machines and a crowd through thousands of brightly

colored, lightweight plastic balls. Said McMillan, marketing director George Bell: "The idea is to let children from all backgrounds come together in a stimulating, noncompetitive environment."

McMillan says he was building a playground in a war zone as a logical extension of his own childhood in war-ravaged Britain. The 42-year-old designer maintains a deep respect for a chance to play and the freedom to develop physically. He has already applied that philosophy to 16 playgrounds, including one in Pennsylvania built in conjunction with Sesame Street's Children's Television Workshop. One of his most innovative concepts calls for conversion of the No. 1 school of the Hawthorne Ship Canal in England into a huge recreation area, with an aquatic park, Beatles museum and outdoor theatre. Another project (now planned) is a \$40-million space-age park, museum and playground in Huntsville, Ala. The park gives McMillan and his partners, German-born wife Rosemarie (1941) and Danish-born Leonard Rydahl, a chance to explore their ideas of social design and a new "politics of recreation." Said McMillan: "Instead of passive representation there will be hands-on experience and exploration. The park will be a playground but not a carnival, a museum but not a museum, a challenge but not a battle." Bell, added Bell: "If ever there was a need for us, it is in Beirut. It is almost as if war is just a minor irritation for them, an interruption in the normal flow of life and business."

—CY JAMES

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BOOKS

'Kim' Philby returns

THE FOURTH PROTOCOL
By Frederick Forsyth
(General, 148 pages, \$29.95)

Five years ago, after the publication of his last novel, *The Devil's Alternative*, Frederick Forsyth admitted that writing bored him so much "that I tend to rush through it at the rate of 18 typewritten pages a day." The former journalist added with further candor, "I am a writer with the intent of selling lots of copies and making money." Forsyth's dis-honest feelings, more than 26 million readers in 24 countries, did their best to help fulfill his expectations. Like *The Day of the Jackal* and *The Odessa File* earlier, *The Devil's Alternative* was on the best-seller lists within weeks. There is no doubt that *The Fourth Protocol*, his latest thriller, will be too. But this time Forsyth's heroines has translated into an obvious lack of effort, and the book is no weighted down by a writer of unnecessary detail that readers could be forgiven for suspecting that he is being paid by the word.

As Forsyth tells it, *The Fourth Protocol* is a secret agreement between the West and the U.S.S.R. not to transport nuclear devices onto one another's soil. At the book's centre is the real-life double agent, Harold (Kim) Philby, the Briton whose defection to the U.S.S.R. in 1950 created an international sensation. The time of the book is 1967, and Philby is an embittered man of 75 years whose longing for the "green and pleasant" land of his birth is so strong that he decides to try to persuade the chairman of the U.S.S.R. to attempt to take over Britain—at which point Philby will manufacture the renewal of the British secret service's trust in him by telling them of the Soviet plan.

The plan's outlines are simple. During the 1960s nuclear disarmament has become the "most emotional consequence political issue in Britain," a situation fuelled by "mass fear" and the threat of "resident female protesters" who have crew cuts and who hold hands with their "youngee lady friends." But the Soviets have infiltrated the movement, as well as the Labour Party that supports it. When Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher calls a snap election, Philby convinces the Soviet ambassador that a small nuclear incident on a U.S. airbase in England will so outrage the population that the voters will swing Labour into office, along with its Soviet agitators.

In violation of Forsyth's fictional



Forsyth beyond literary ingenuity

Fourth Protocol, 18 Soviet officers, each carrying a component for a small nuclear bomb, try to rendezvous with a top-rank agent whose Moscow has sent to England to oversee its eventual detonation. Forsyth meanderingly describes each walk-on character beyond the fullest extent of literary description and even gives the names of their children. Meanwhile, he fails to make his major characters come to life. Philby's skin "after a lifetime of intense driving" is "bleached and mottled." A Soviet major starts with "black like eyes" showing "rather friendship for beauty." A special assault-team member has "bright black-bellied eyes." Such characters are easily confused and quickly forgotten. As well, Forsyth's movie-like device of cutting back and forth in the action—"Four hours later but at the same time just before midnight"—becomes tiresome and bewildering.

Still, as Forsyth has also said, a thriller or does not depend on superb writing but on story line and suspense. Dipped delectation, through the first two-thirds of the book is rewarded in the last by fast action and some sharp and unpredictable turns that make the book almost worthwhile. It is as though Forsyth began *The Fourth Protocol* with the ending in mind and dashed off the rest, as quickly as he could, to fill up the pages.

—BARBARA BERNETT

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Papal powers of diplomacy

THE YEAR OF ARMAGEDDON
THE POPE AND THE SOBE
By Gordon Thomas and
Max Morgan-Witts
(Collins, 188 pages, \$28.95)

Pope John Paul II's first visit to Canada has produced such evidence of his charisma, his indefatigability, his warmth—and his sternly conservative stance on questions of dogma. Still, many Canadians forget

that John Paul II is also the leader of a state. According to Gordon Thomas and Max Morgan-Witts, authors of *The Year of Armageddon*, a study of papal diplomacy, the Vatican maintains one of the world's best diplomatic services. The authors, a best-selling writing team (*Hope of the Gospels*, 1994), have already established themselves as credible Rome-watchers with *Pontif* (1982). Their latest book has made international headlines because it convincingly de-

scribes the close association between the Vatican City state and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

Thomas and Morgan-Witts portray a pontiff obsessed both with his native Poland and, above all, with the necessity of averting nuclear war. According to Thomas and Morgan-Witts—who cross-examine the Vatican's roster of emissaries, Rev. John Magee, and the Pope's personal secretary, Rev. Emery Chelongo—John Paul holds a weekly briefing with an officer of the Rome CIA station. That operative, who drives into the Vatican to see the Pope on Friday nights, wears information on the Soviet Union's intentions in Poland and around the world.

The day after publication, the Vatican denied the book's charges. Magee announced that he had never met either Thomas or Morgan-Witts, who counter-claimed that they would release a list (still forthcoming) of the dates of meetings Magee denied. Whether or not the Vatican has successfully undermined the book's credibility, the authors' assertions of U.S. infiltration on Pope John Paul may prompt explanations for several recent Vatican policies: Rome's pressure on the American bishops to modify their criticism of nuclear deterrence; the Pope's support of U.S. intervention in Grenada; and his hard line against leftist Nicaraguan guerrillas—especially those who serve in the Sandinista government. While remarking that the Pope is astonishingly close to U.S. intelligence officials, the authors also suggest that John Paul tries to maintain his independence by balancing criticism of "Western communism" with "his condemnation of abuses of human rights in godless socialism."

To give their extensive research weight, the authors suggest that the Vatican is almost literally the ark of the north. But the truth is that its power is waning even in areas of faith. The church is replete, its practices diverse and its power diffuse. One of the book's more startling sections concerns Seattle, Wash.'s Archbishop Raymond Hunthausen, who in January, 1983, permitted one of his priests to conduct a funeral featuring a clown, balloons on the coffin handles and communion offered to everyone in attendance, Catholic or Protestant. For the Vatican such lax and religious practices typify the problems of papal authority in a world where Catholics seek divorce, use contraceptives and have abortions. John Paul II is a powerful figure against liberalism who tries to stem the tide of change and conservatism with his own charisma and authority. But even the impressive research of *The Year of Armageddon* does not prove that he has the earthly power and connections to prevail.

—J.L. Grossman

Gung-ho tales of derring-do

LOOKING FOR TROUBLE
By Peter Worthington
(Key Porter, 170 pages, \$24.95)

Viewed against the late-empire landscape of Canadian journalism, 57-year-old Peter Worthington, *The Toronto Star's* founding editor and would-be Conservative member of Parliament (he was defeated Sept. 4), is a remarkably colorful figure. While his manner, looking for trouble, is suffused with the kind of thoughts about mortality that his two best articles were bound to inspire, it also serves as a excellent reminder of how unfathomable most other journalists have become. The son of an octopussy, smooth-talking soldier, Worthington has sought conflict all his life—partly, he says, because he came of age during the Second World War when "war was as popular among kids as the atomic movement was in the late 1940s and 1970s." As a result, his life has been an embodiment of that of any Canadian of his generation.

Worthington drifted into journalism by writing the newsletter for the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry in the trenches of Korea, where he was an intelligence officer. After a stint with the Vancouver Province he went to the Toronto Telegram, where for 15 years he was a foreign correspondent of the old style. Short on political analysis, he was a tough and often sardonic expert in reporting combat—what journalists like to call "bang-bang." He covered battles in the Middle East, Laos, Iraq, Algeria and the Belgian Congo, and his writing was at its best whenever he seemed about to be obliterated by one of the confounding forces.

He was both a good reporter and a lucky one. On Nov. 30, 1963, he happened to be standing in a police station in Dallas, Tex., two days after President John Kennedy's assassination. As Worthington watched, nightclub owner Jack Ruby shot and killed the president's accused assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald. Worthington's informers, such even face prominently bashed across the television screens of North America. Meanwhile, Ron Corbett, the reporter for the arch-rival Toronto Star, who had been working on the story for 48 straight hours, was asleep in his hotel room. Equally legendary is Worthington's account of his two-year stint as the Telegram's bureau chief in Moscow, during which he contrived to conduct a love affair with his translator, Olga Phaulskovsky, who was married to a member of the KGB.

His Moscow experiences confirmed Worthington's antipathy to commu-

nism. In 1971, when *The Telegram* folded, he helped found the newsletter, *Tabloid The Toronto Star Under Sun*, the Star's miserably criticized Parent Trustee's agent in 1978 became the first Canadian newspaper ever charged under the Official Secrets Act after Worthington wrote a column detailing Soviet espionage activity in Canada (a provincial judge dismissed the charge). For the most part, *Looking for Trouble* is entertaining. But it is repetitious,

even when melting into another. Except for his Russian lover, the author is the only real character in the book, nobody else comes to life. If only he had harnessed some of his abundant nerve for a little more literary sensibility, his one-world be more than a collection of smug anecdotes. Still, few men have lived their lives with Worthington's intensity and unflinching candor. Advertisers live too often go unreminded, there is reason to be grateful for these intimations of mortality that prompted the writing of *Looking for Trouble*.

—MARCUS STEINER



THE SEAL OF EXCELLENCE

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THE LEGEND CONTINUES WITH CREAM

Restoration of a radical

JOSEPHINE HERBST—THE STORY SHE COULD NEVER TELL

By *Kliner Langer*
(McNair) and *Shrout*,
171 pages \$21.95

The question that opens *Kliner Langer's* biography of left-wing American journalist and novelist Josephine Herbst starts with the reader in the end. Why, Langer demands, has the name of the once well-known Herbst so long been missing from the lists of 20th-century radical and literary giants? Herbst's friends once included novelists John Cheever, Ernest Hemingway, John Dos Passos and Nathaniel West. She was a brilliant journalist who covered Cuba, Germany and Soviet Russia for the mainstream press as well as for the U.S. Communist publication *The New Masses*. Her trilogy of novels, *City in Now* (1933), was critically acclaimed in its day. Never a member of the Communist Party, Herbst was still a prominent supporter of its civil liberties causes. An outstanding female figure in a male-dominated world, sexually independent, blunted—as career—with major creative powers, she disappeared from the public eye, in part, says the author, because she was too unusual for



Herbst: an anomaly in press/politics

any contemporaries. Langer's skillful and highly readable reconstruction should restore her to her place among the stars. Born in Sioux City, Iowa, in 1892, the beautiful Herbst was clearly an anomaly in the social politics of her day. But Langer uncovers a more telling explanation for Herbst's ultimate expulsion from celebrity circles. Early in the 1940s, while Herbst was working as a government information officer in Washington, her best friend, fiction writer Katherine Anne Porter (Step of Faith), motivated apparently by jealousy of Herbst's abilities, betrayed her to the FBI. Porter exaggerated the extent of Herbst's earlier involvement with communism and fabricated a tale of her espionage activities. Herbst never found out what Porter had done but she lost her job, her passport and, ultimately, her means of making a living. In the 1950s she was grey-listed—mysteriously excluded from the major assignments necessary to the currency of any readable writer. She spent the remaining 20 years of her life in poverty, writing her memoirs in rural Arkansas, Pa. She owned a farmhouse without plumbing and was financially dependent upon friends who visited bearing bags of groceries.

Langer, a Portland, Ore., academic, rediscovered Herbst's traces while searching for antecedents to her own experience of revolutionary passions in the 1960s. She wondered why *The New York Times* and *New York Review of Books* neglected Herbst as an important American writer, when bibliographies of 16 Herbst's generation of radicals mentioned her only fleetingly. Langer embarked on a 10-year quest for the explanation of what had happened. She discovered that Porter had betrayed Herbst but also that Herbst herself was capable of stunning acts of deceit. Shame-ridden but healthy after an abortion, she did not tell her pregnant sister the name of her doctor. When her sister died from the effects of a backstreet abortion, Herbst's guilt led her into episodes of inebriation and destroyed her marriage to novelist and prominent Communist Party member John Herman Langer, concludes that identifies like Herbst but not because their values are wrong but because they themselves remain all too human.

Herbst died at 77, cut off from the American mainstream. But throughout her 55-year life she was at ease in a New York hospital, a steady stream of the brilliant and the famous attended her every need. In her obituary in *The New York Review of Books*, Alfred Kazin, the critic and a longtime friend, reported her final instructions: "Tell my friends I do not regret." She had written her own epitaph: it was a writer's final victory.

—DAN MACDONALD

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FOR THE RECORD

Jazz with a tangy flavor

A BEAUTIFUL FRIENDSHIP
The Don Thompson Quartet
(Concord/A&M)

For eight years Toronto bassist-pianist Don Thompson specialized in accompanying musicians, including guitarist Ed Bickert, saxophonist Paul Desmond and pianist George Shearing, at the conservative end of the jazz spectrum. But as ensemble leader on his first release, *A Beautiful Friendship*, Thompson has enlisted more progressive players in John Abernethy (guitar), Dave Holland (bass) and Michael Smith (drums). The four musicians met in 1985 at a jazz workshop in Banff and quickly discovered a rich common ground. The quartet's flexibility is evident, especially on the title cut and on Abernethy's light, fast composition, *Here There*. Even more impressive are Thompson's growing strengths as a pianist, particularly on the ballad *Green*, which also features an exquisite bowed bass solo by Holland. A delightful and aptly titled debut album, *A Beautiful Friendship* should pave the way for a permanent Thompson quartet.

ACCESS ALL AREAS
Slyce Gyrs
(MCA)

Although now based in New York City, the popular Slyce Gyrs septet began in Buffalo, N.Y. Its live double album *Access All Areas*—the group's eighth—testifies to the persistence of a type of music that belongs to the 1970s style still popular upstairs jazz-rock fusion. Slyce Gyrs has reduced their high-tech sound into commercial, carefree party music. Despite Dave Sklar's percussive work on vibes and a looping three-man rhythm section, *Access All Areas* remains a middle-of-the-road selection of instrumentals that veer periodically close to rock without really. Only occasionally, on such tracks as *Old-School*, featuring Tina Turner's Latin-tinged piano, does the music acquire a higher level of feeling. Slyce's main composer and soloist, Jay Beckenstein, worked his light-tuned saxophone into occasional frenzies on other tracks, including *Helopoulo*. But most of the time he prefers to rather than showcase the whole ensemble. Overall, the results are tangy but not too hot, musical snacks but no main courses.

—BARB TEETS

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A rash of comet gazing

When Halley's comet last rounded the sun in the spring of 1980, excited astronomers, photographers and amateur observers revelled in a spectacular display of fiery globules that streaked across one-fourth of the sky. The famous comet will complete its cent 75-year elliptical solar orbit in March, 1986, and astronomers are already joining in a massive international program to study it. Because the position of the sun will impede earth-based views of the comet more than ever before in its recorded history, the best 1986 views will be from space. The Soviet Union, Japan and the European Space Agency (ESA) are launching four probes that will intercept the comet in March, and the United States recently announced plans to study it with a variety of existing space hardware. Despite the disappointment to observers on Earth, the extra-universal investigation promises to yield unprecedented insights into one of the solar system's most enigmatic objects.

Because comets have remained unchanged since the sun and planets came

into being, astronomers are anxious to study them in order to gain new insights into the nature of the early solar nebula. But long-range viewing from Earth has yielded little information about the makeup of the cometary nucleus and the immense trail of dust that streaks from comets as they approach the sun. The mission to Halley's comet will be the first that will actually probe and make measurements close to a comet.

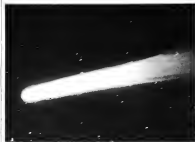
The most sophisticated of the four new craft is the Soviet VEGA. It will carry 10 scientific instruments including a multi-lens camera intended to capture images of the comet's nucleus, a photometer, dust detectors and a magnetometer. Giotto will come as close as 350 miles to the nucleus of the comet, and ESA officials do not expect it will survive the encounter. But they hope that, first, it will transmit pictures and information until the particles of dust trailing from the comet destroy it.

The Soviet mission consists of two identical spacecraft, Vega 1 and Vega 2, which will pass within 6,000 miles of the comet early in March, 1986, after dis-

gust planetary probes on Venus. The Soviets have agreed to share all data from their probes, which will conduct experiments similar to Giotto. With two probes at their disposal, the Soviets have the chance of sending one in close to the comet on a suicide mission while preserving the other. Yet another craft to pass the comet will be Planet A, a comparatively primitive Japanese probe which will carry two instruments, an ultraviolet camera and a solar wind analyzer.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) comet mission, announced last summer, has helped to restore the credibility that many American scientists felt their country lost when the Carter and Reagan administrations refused to fund a comet probe. NASA has developed a program using equipment developed for other purposes. Said Dr. William Brunk, chief of planetary sciences at NASA: "I think there will always be the moderate syndrome, the feeling that if we had developed a comet probe we could have done it differently, probably better."

The three-part NASA program will begin with the reorientation of the Pioneer-Venus observatory, now drifting toward, to observe Halley's comet as it reaches its perihelion, the point in its orbit that is closest to the sun. A second satellite, launched in 1978 to monitor



Halley's comet in 1910: an international space effort will welcome its return

solar wind, is on a path that will carry it through the tail of Comet Giacobini-Zinner in September, 1985, and, if it survives that close encounter, it will go on to meet Halley's comet. Finally, the agency will left a package of cameras and ultraviolet telescopes aboard the space shuttle. The observation plat-

form, called Astra, was designed to examine stars and distant galaxies but will be pressed into service early to record the comet as it whizzes around the sun. Although the view from space will be spectacular, Halley will be but a faint glimmer of its former self when viewed

from Earth. Ian Halliday, an astronomer with the National Research Council of Canada's Herzberg Institute of Astrophysics, said that it will not be easily visible in the naked eye even in the northernmost Canadian climes, but that "with binoculars you would have no trouble if you knew where to look." Halliday added that the event has captured the interest of astronomers throughout the world, 87% of whom have registered with the International Halley Watch to observe the comet from Earth. Halley is one of 25 Canadians who have joined.

The professional astronomers will direct an impressive array of photometer, spectrograph, radio and infrared measuring devices at the comet, but the job of simply watching it will be left largely to amateurs. Stephen Elberg, of Pasadena, Calif., a co-ordinator with the International Halley Watch, is trying to supplement the work of the professionals with the services of hundreds of amateur astronomers throughout the world to maintain the tradition that began when astronomer first recorded the comet 29 orbits and 2,000 years ago. Said Elberg: "The trouble with professional astronomers is that they do not look through a telescope anymore. Why go high and dry with all-new data? We need the visual sightings to put the comet into a context with the past."

—David Laess

Did you prevent the fire that didn't happen today or were you just plain lucky?

Most of us were just plain lucky because most of us haven't taken the proper steps to prevent a fire. Fire chiefs and other safety specialists recommend that every residence should have at least one properly installed smoke detector. (Do you have one?) Also fire departments all provide free home inspections and will help in developing good fire prevention habits and an effective escape plan. If you'd rather prevent a fire than simply rely on luck, maybe it's time you began taking the proper steps before everything you have goes up in smoke.

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FILMS

A celebration of Canadian film-making

By John Benarose

Toronto's ninth annual Festival of Festivals blasted into life last week with all the glitter, celebrities and sheer wealth of films that have given it an international reputation. Twelve films premiered and 400 were shown at the 10-day event—an astonishing half of them Canadian. In all, 86 countries participated. Their wares included Norman Jewison's *A Soldier's*

from the cinematic giants—France, the United States and West Germany—and some surprisingly fine offerings from tiny Sri Lanka and Upper Volta. But the main hit of the festival was its huge Canadian program of 220 films, ranging from rarely seen classics (*Nobody's Fool*, *Good-Bye, A Married Couple*) to the latest works from the country's most gifted directors, including Jean Pierre L  vesque and Jean Beaudin. Festival director Wayne Clarkson admitted

makers have traditionally displayed a during and range around in the rest of the country. Ontario hailed Les Poul's elegant *La femme de l'  tranger* and Michel Br  l's sensitive *Les   trangers* as outstanding films. From a generation of women directors moving into the vanguard of Canadian cinema, Wilma Jean-Louis introduced *Les   trangers de r  ve* (*Hours of Dreams and Awakenings*), an ambitious, gripping depiction of a Quebec family breaking during

the political turmoil in the 1960s.

But the ascendancy of Quebec cinema was most evident in the festival's list of the 10 Best films ever made in this country. In a national poll more than a hundred critics, academics and filmmakers voted Quebec films to six of the top 10 spots, awarding the number 1 position to Claude Jutra's beautifully told tale of a young man's coming of age, *Monsieur Antoine* (1971). In second place was the leading anglophone film, Don Siebel's 1978 classic, *Gros Jambes*.

The festival was an outstanding celebration of cinema. But it also gave viewers an unprecedented chance to analyse the nature and accomplishments of Canadian films. Many of the dramatic features showed strong documentary influence, rejecting a dominant narrative line in favor of an objective or often tentative approach to subjects.

Don't the Road or Don Dusen's acclaimed 1964 examination of teenage rebellion, *Nobody's Fool*, often seem more like case histories than (inspired) visions. This doped realism survives in the features of the National Film Board's documentary tradition and it helps explain why serious Canadian feature film-makers have not managed to score a significant niche at the top of international cinema, where movies with strong aesthetics have the widest appeal. The festival's panorama of Canadian film demonstrated that until the country has a deeper grasp of its own identity, its best directors can only continue—often with brilliance and subtlety—to reflect the national uncertainty. □



Jutra, Jutra, Jutra: Jutra and an unprecedented survey of Canadian film

Story and the hilarious new comedy *All of Me*, starring Steve Martin and Lily Tomlin. To satisfy the festival's antagonists, Martin, Jutra and the film's director, Carl Reiner, appeared briefly to apologise at the beginning of the performance before digging out for a private lunch. As well, actors Jack Nicholson and Diane Keaton appeared at the festival's annual tribute program, which this year honored actor-director Warren Beatty. Beatty, responding to the accolades, commented, "It's nice to hear people say nice things about you, particularly when it's not at your funeral."

Behind the glitter, the festival once again offered the depth and quality that have made it a critic's delight as much as a film fan's extravaganza. A large international program featured films

that the heavy emphasis on Canadian cinema involved a risk. "Maybe it was just the old Canadian reflexes," Clarkson said. "But we were worried whether such a program could draw enough viewers."

But the festival's gamble paid off. With obvious relief Clarkson declared, "The success of this year's festival." Attendance was 30 per cent higher than last year's as audiences packed the festival's film locations in downtown Toronto. The festival's organizers have announced that contemporary Canadian film would become a permanent feature of the event.

The festival presented 19 Canadian features made during the past year. The best were from Quebec, where film-



Field on a Dependent widow: on screen's alliance with integrity and spirit

The triumph of true grit

PLACES IN THE HEART
Directed by Robert Benton

Places in the Heart is a soft riddle for a strong movie which chronicles life in Texas during the Depression. The writer and director was Robert Benton, a former *Playboy* magazine art director who co-wrote *Beverly Hills Cop* and wrote and directed *Kramer vs. Kramer*. Benton cast the film in his hometown of Waco, Texas, and recreates the death of his own grandfather. As a belief from the mouth of the town drunk's girl accidentally kills the sheriff, it leaves his wife, Edna (Sally Field), with two young children, a large mortgage, and no obvious skills other than baking corn bread.

As is Field's other working-class incarnations, including *Norma Rae*, Edna is a simple, straightforward woman who radiates honor and spirit. Determined to hang onto her home and the integrity of her family, she all too honestly with two unlikable characters: Howie (Henry Glover), an itinerant black singer who assures her he can turn her "back 40" into a cash crop of cotton, and Mr. Will (John Malkovich), a blind man whom the local banker forces Edna to take in as a border in return for not foreclosing on her mortgage. The funny trio—a widow, a black man and a blind man, each out of from life in some vital way—jogether face a wealth of tribulations, including the Ku Klux Klan.

Interspersed with their struggle for survival is the loosely related love story of Margaret (Lindsay Crouse), Edna's

niece, and her childless, widowed husband, Wayne (Ed Harris). Despite that melodramatic plot, two things distinguish the movie: First, Benton's excellent script can move an audience to tears or laughter. In one glorious moment, when Howie is trying to divert a child's mind from his father's death by teaching him how to remove a crumb, it achieves both. Secondly, the supporting cast—Malkovich, Crouse and Harris—are all first rate. But the film's success chiefly rests on the performance of the young Henry Glover. Although Benton had written the part of Howie for an older man, he rewrote it after seeing Glover in a Broadway play. Glover has rewarded Benton's faith to such an extent that by the movie's end, the audience is more concerned with Howie's future than with Edna's.

Nator (Gopher's Ghost) Almodovar's cinematography presents a vivid panorama of the Lone Star State of the 1930s, and the sound track, mainly piano and organ-drum music, furthers memorably for authenticity. On occasion the film falters. Mr. Will has steps on during a tornado that levels half the town. But what the audience will remember more are the film's many thoughtful moments. In one, Mr. Will tries to come to terms with his blindness by listening to a recording of a story which begins, "Between what nature and what man is matter." "As he replies that phrase, its significance eliminates the film it is a distraction that reveals the true heart of *Places in the Heart*." —JENNIFER SANDER-LOFF

Adding sugar to a French soufflé

UNTIL SEPTEMBER
Directed by Richard Marquand

"Paris in August is the pit," declares French humor known as de la Pléiade (Thierry Lhermitte). "You can't get anyone on the phone, the secretary is on vacation, and her replacement can't fit a bloody ruy." Xavier posts and broods in the Paris heat, but he finds solace in a surprise romance with Ma (Kaye Alean), a veterinarian from the U.S. Midwest who has raised her character fight to Greece. Until September, the latest film by Richard Marquand (*Monks of the West*), is the witty tale of their unlikely love affair.

It is unlikely because Xavier is rich, privileged, spoiled, aristocratic, and very naïf. Once her plot, Ma is a down-home divorcee who dreams in distinctly American mid-western dialects and sits barefoot in her hotel room playing the blues on a harmonica. They meet, make love and decide to stay together. "You're beautiful," says Ma, and she is in the *Pléiade* (Ma Catherine Costi) and family will return to Paris from their summer in the Côte d'Azur.

Until September is an unabashedly fluffy movie in the American-in-Paris vein, and its small success depends on the pleasure of the scenery and the charm of the performers. Paris is lovely along the Avenue Victor Hugo, the setting of much of the film, and the lead actors are appealingly companionable. Kater, an *Amateur* of the last, is a low-key, unassuming and intelligent, with an appealing sprinkle of freckles, an almost too-boyish face and immense sense of humor. But the real triumph is in *Until September* comes from Lhermitte, who appeared earlier in a clumsy caricature in the clever 1981 French heist comedy *Notre Père, J'ai des idées*. In that film he showed himself to be a master of farce, in *Until September* he turns straight-faced, maintaining an impeccable composure to his own indignities.

His style, combined with his handsome blue-eyed look, creates a comparison to the young Cary Grant. Still, for all Lhermitte's persuasive charm, September cools before the summer ends. The unlikely affair is just too unlikely. A person such as Xavier would never fall in love with a square St. Louis girl who worries because her niece's pet rabbit has run away. As well, there is a disavowed happy conclusion. In the end, it again proves Hollywood's obsessive need to sugarcoat even a Paris romance. —GERALD PERRY

PHOTOGRAPHY

A sad study in still photography

This opening of the Contemporary Canadian Photography exhibition in Edmonton last week should have been cause for celebration. Selected from the massive 130,000-work collection of the National Film Board's (NFB) still photography division, the 158 works on display include some of the best examples of Canadian photography over the past 25 years. But a national protest outside the Edmonton Art Gallery diverted attention away from the show's artistic merits. On opening night

made the decision last May as part of its National Film and Video Policy, it ignored the recommendations of the 1982 Applebaum-Hibbert federal cultural review committee that the division should expand and occupy a fifth national museum. Instead, the government ordered the transfer of the collection and the division's 12 employees to the Corporate Services Branch while \$400,000 of its funds for its annual \$700,000 budget stay with the department. The result will cover the salaries of trans-

ferred employees and the cost of the new \$40-million annual expenditures that even with these limited resources, the division has managed to keep new and exciting exhibitions for Canadian photography since its formation in 1936. It has great assignment expenses to photographers, bought their work and organized as many as 100 travelling shows a year. Still, the division "Without it, there would be no national voice for art. It was the first place that gave me a sense of credibility, and bought my work on its artistic merits alone."

The show, which is virtually scheduled to travel to Halifax after it closes in Edmonton Oct. 28, may become a ritual annual for the division. From the serene of Frances Patterson's landscape through the cerebral satire of Armand Mugga's overexposed portraits to the haunting realism of Elio Miyamoto's documentary photo on Minisota disease, the show demonstrates the vastness and diversity of the work's contribution to the evolution of still photography in Canada. And Martha Langford, executive producer of the still photography division "What we were doing was essentially helping the growth of photography in Canada." That growth has now been added indefinitely in its mid-point.

—LAURE MCDONALD



Langford: a collection of striking still photography, halted in mid-appearance

angry local photographers passed by the display of works from the show and tried to sabotage them with left pens, crayons and X-acto knives. Calling themselves the Ad Hoc Committee for the Destruction of Canadian Photography, the protesters were opposing the ongoing Liberal government's decision to transfer the still photography division from the NFB to the Corporate Services Branch of National Museums on Oct. 1. In its new incarnation the still photography division will become primarily an archival service with a severely limited budget for expanding its collection.

Faced with such prospects, Edmonton photographer Douglas Curran helped to organize the protest as an appropriate response to what he calls the "total ignorance and disregard of the government toward the still photography division." Indeed, when the government

serried employees said Sandra MacDonell, policy adviser to former communications minister Peter Pen "When a still photography division becomes integrated with the National Museums, logically it would have some element of its budget and undertake acquisitions." There are few indications that the National Museums of Canada will be able to find its new responsibility adequately said Drew Nichols, assistant secretary-general for the corporation "We are taking every effort to integrate the still photography division into our present operation. We hope that subsequent saving will meet the event trend new build by the division to photographers and the exhibiting community. However, because we are severely strapped for program dollars ourselves, the short-term scope will be less than it is currently."

The still photography division's bud-

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 - 3 The Aquitaine Fragments, Graham (1)
 - 4 The Fourth Protocol, Fleming (1)
 - 5 ... And Ladies of the Club, Mortimer (1)
 - 6 Paul Goble, Steele (1)
 - 7 Lovers, Field (1)
 - 8 Tough Guys Don't Walk, Macdonald (1)
 - 9 Heroes of Sand, Abbott (1)
 - 10 The Wheel of Fortune, Bloesch (1)
- Nonfiction**
- 1 In God's Name, Feltz (1)
 - 2 Women's Power (1)
 - 3 Eric's War, Hogg (1)
 - 4 Back to Back, Cover (1)
 - 5 What's the Short Life and Fast Times of John Bland, Woodford (1)
 - 6 The Remains, Goble (1)
 - 7 The Last Road Home, Caldwell (1)
 - 8 The March of Folly, Tuckwell (1)
 - 9 The President Laid, Berton (1)
 - 10 Illody Victory, Givens (1)
 - 11 From the (1)

In search of Allan and Brian

By Larry Zolf

With the biggest sweep in Canadian political history, you also get the biggest underdog of reform, myth and misinformation. In my circleballcock the maledominant thriller is plotting to kill paranoid houses. On Ottawa's Bessie Avenue the CBC Taj Mahal is being lived with sandbags, the Beachers have been sunk. Mr. Drexler has had his dress pulled down. From (Philly) they have fled to the Senate, Larry Zolf is poundingly at the Upper Chamber gates. The CBC is suffering a huge bludgeoning. And The Journal is recording everything. And I miss everything.

In the heart of the CBC Ottawa complex, rumormongers are spreading the latest word: She Stevens will be breaking the news; Barbara Ansel gets the French net, Worthington the English net, Herrerofer will be present.

Sometimes in CBC executive row Pierre Paré, Jacques Duchesne and gets ready to be unaged out of the building. Rumor has it that he will spend the next four years being in a Blackfist Park site writing his diaries. The money supply to his beloved corporation will be slashed by \$500 million, there's nothing to spend, there's nothing to do.

Cut to final shot and fade: CBC employees, like lemmings, walk out onto the Rideau, Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence and are never heard from again. From TV's The Canadian Bowling Ball Award Round the World, a satellite bowling series originating from Peter Gosselin's Polish Cultural Centre in Seneca, Man., becomes the only Canadian TV program still beaming to the nation.

Seems good, eh? Yet in our daily press, Pierre Jussieu has been paged more often than Dreyfus and Soviet Marshal Tukhachevsky put together. But the support arch fired in all this, once Minister Brian Mulroney, has no intention of doing any of these wicked things. The Bow Corona boy grew up on the North Shore, where CTV and private radio cared not to get CBC programs were as normal a culture staple to the Mulroneys as the Lone Ranger was to Doc Clark and the last signs of Hitler in The Boys from Brazil. Mulroney is not a crumb and does not blame his teenage sons, his childhood poverty and the loss of his ethnicity to the Basque Cinema liter girls on the CBC or public broadcasting.

A more persistent myth about Mul-

rony is the crippling one that he is the prisoner of an all-powerful Tory right wing. How silly. The arch right-winger, Peter Worthington, whose solution to the abortion crisis, the small-I liberals insist, is to apply the military draft to the fetus, somehow could not get elected in this supposed year of the Nineties. Well, like John Gumbel, a Toronto vice-right-wing that he thinks Previews Jewellers is a Communist plot.

The right wing of the Tory party under Mulroney is so weak that it gets outrageous inquiries from the Hospital for Sick Children just to live. The right wing of the Tory party is so stupid that it thinks Bob Coates (he of the Night of the Long Knives fame) and Paul Kilgar (aka Turner's Play Boy brother-in-law) are Bolsheviks. The right wing of the Conservative party is so frustrated at being shut out of Mulroney's inner councils that it is getting even—and calling for the abolition of

'Shortly we will hear of Mulroney nationalizing the Iron Ore Co. of Canada and taking employees'

Brian's favorite town hall meeting place, the Senate. Barbara Ansel could not save the right wing of the Tory party, even if she gave every one of them month-to-month remuneration.

Liberals in search of right-wingers who wish to search out and destroy Mulroney should remember that the Prime Minister has already resisted right-wing Tory policies and used the right wing to beat Joe Clark. It is not the right that Mulroney fears, it is the left, and he intends to outflank and contain it. Shortly, we will hear of Mulroney nationalizing the Iron Ore Co. of Canada and renegeing its laid-off employees back to their old jobs. Mulroney will reintroduce Ontario's William Davis by removing Medicare premiums from everyone—even the dead. To the NOR Mulroney will offer houses, to the Liberals a guaranteed annual income.

What about the myth that 851 seats is too many? That Tory back-benchers will have nothing to do and will rebel by leaking Brian's secrets or by moaning, moaning and drooling outside Milla's Senate Drive bedroom window? Nonsense.

This analysis is skewed in a wrong

sending of Diefenbaker's sweep. After 1958, Tory MPs sat in Diefenbaker's cabinet but nothing to do and were poorly paid for not doing it. What else could they do but explore rebellion as Gonda Munnage or both? That mischief is impossible today. MPs are paid enormous sums and have plenty of constituents to service and constituency work to handle. Today rebellion against Brian is out of the question, exploring Pat Carney, Barbara McDougall and Flora MacKinnon is hardly an easy choice for most average right-wing Tory to do. The busy Tory back-bencher is the perfect Mulroney in play—no bits, no bark, no fuss, no nothing.

Finally, what about the old hairy myth that Allan Fotheringham can go to know all the heavens best? Not true. In the early 1970s it marriage-brokered the stunning alliance of Graham Scott, removed to be Mulroney's principal secretary, and Gill Scott, the CBC CTV news-rooms per confidante. (These days, to remain strictly neutral, I am marriage-brokerer for former Trudeau principal secretary James Cossiga and Jean Campagnolo.) At the wedding I met Old Irish, the Basque Cinema himself. I told him my experience of Irish-Jewish jokes (with ethnic groups must get into the same story), and he laughed so hard he fell on Milla's shoes. I did not know then that I was in the presence of future greatness, frankly, neither did he. It was I who introduced him to Pat, and together we launched Mulroney to Tory stardom in 1979.

If truth be known, Pat is a shy man and rarely meets people. Often he travels under aliases. Right now he's pretending he's Larry Zolf. I don't mind.

What I do mind is all the myths and rumors about Mr. Max Mulroney being spread by the small-I liberals and the radical chi-chi. These birds should stick to assassinating Broadbent and Turner. They are not fit to give the swan to Brian's swan. Let them cease moaning and drooling before the people in following fog and opaque veils.

Like any good CBC he-man (a rare breed), I want Brian Mulroney politically raw and in the political bull, so to speak. But waste him that way too. Don't you?

Larry Zolf is a producer with CBC TV and the author of the recently published *Just Watch Me Remembering Trudeau: His next book will be called Revival of the Past, an Interview with the Canadian Senator Allan Fotheringham is on release.*



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